JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,583—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896.

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says:—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.L ORIENTAL	6281	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.L SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
B.M.L CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,251	350	7th Feb, 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96,

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO ..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr, Navy)	4,080	21st Mar, 1896.

The next Departures will take place on the following dates:—

18th April,	13th June.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	16th Jan. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th inst., at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, *VIA* ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,416 tons, on or about the 16th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 16th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

JEWELLERY AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BROOCHES, BRACELETS, GEM RINGS.
Of the latest and most fashionable designs.
HALL-MARKED SILVER MATCH CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER TOILET AND SCENT BOTTLES.
SILVER GOODS IN CASES.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
GOLD ALBERTS AND CURB BRACELETS.
TREACHER & Co.'s Stock is constantly replenished by parcels of new goods from London, and the Company is willing to send goods on approval to any of its known customers, on deposit.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOUGES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"CRISP" ÆRATED WATERS.
PREPARED under European supervision from Pure Filtered Water, and charged with the maximum amount of Carbonic Acid Gas.
"CRISP" SODA.—"CRISP" LEMONADE.—"CRISP" GINGER, &c.
The following NEW DRINKS have lately been introduced by us:—

"CRISP" NECTAR.	"CRISP" CIDER,	"CRISP" CLARET CUP.
An Invigorating Drink, Re. 1 per doz.	A Refreshing Drink, Re. 1 per doz.	The Ladies' Drink, Re. 1 per doz.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Budhwar Peth, City.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire Suede Gloves ..... per pair	4 14
	10 Button length White Morquetaire Kid Gloves ..... "	5 8
	16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves ... "	4 14
	16 Button length Silk Gloves in White, Black, Creams, pale blue pink cardinal ..... "	2 12
FANS.	The "Hilda" Feather Fan in all colours..... each	3 12
	The Marguerite rich Gauze Fan in various colours ..... "	6 12
	The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours..... "	9 8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO ALL WHO HAVE OR DESIRE TO OBTAIN
A luxuriant head of hair we would commend the use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Prevents the hair falling off and becoming grey.
Encourages the growth and quickly eradicates scurf.
By providing all the nourishment ELEGANTLY necessary in a form easily applied and readily assimilated. PERFUMED.
Is the most refreshing Hair Wash ever invented.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH,
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle.
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
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RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,
MANCHESTER,
Established 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
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COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms, Bruce Lane, Fort.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENT'S EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.,
GLOVES! GLOVES!!

	Rs. a.
WHITE KID ..... 2 Buttons Per Pair	1 8
WHITE KID, BEST ..... 2 " " "	2 8
WHITE KID, FRENCH ..... 2 " " "	3 0
FRENCH GREY ..... 2 " " "	2 8

DRESS, BOWS, TIES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
BOWS ..... from Per Dozen	3 0	to	8 8
TIES ..... " "	2 8	to	6 8
DRESS SOCKS ..... " Per Pair	2 8	to	8 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
Opposite Main Entrance, Prince's Dock.
By kind permission of Capt. T. F. CHERRY.
A CONCERT
Will be given in aid of the above Institute
ON TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1896, at 8-30 P.M., sharp,
By the S. S. "GANGES" Original Variety Troupe.
NO INTERVAL.
ADMISSION.—Reserved Seat, Rs. 2; Unreserved, Rs. 1; and Back Seat, As. 8.
Tickets can be had on Board the S. S. "GANGES" and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 18th January, 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.
42, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE,
BALUCHISTAN.
THE SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1896
WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1896, and three following days. Prizes to the value of Rs. 2,420, will be distributed.
DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi,
Honorary Secretary.
Dated Sibi, 12th January, 1896.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
FINAL ENTRIES for BOMBAY RACES and Steeple-chases CLOSES on the 15th January.
TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1896, for the supplies of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS, during the year 1896-97.
Printed Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Rupees Five for each Form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied with Samples.
The usual deposit of Rupees 500 should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders.
The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the Conditions of Contract.
The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the Contract.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs.	15	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0	paid up
,,	7	8	0	,, ,,	250	0	0	,,
,,	3	12	0	,, ,,	125	0	0	,,
,,	1	14	0	,, ,,	62	8	0	,,
,,	0	15	0	,, ,,	31	4	0	,,

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th JANUARY, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 2-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 45 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-8 for Qts.: Rs. 3-12 for Pts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.
A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.
JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.
TENDERS will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, for the supply of 1,00,000 (one lac) best quality DEODAR METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS 6 feet by 8 inches by 4½ inches.
Price should be for delivery at Karachi harbour. Delivery to commence in March and be completed by end of April, 1896.
Sleepers will be examined and passed before shipment and payment made on delivery.
Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted (to arrive at Ghadechi) not later than 30th January 1896.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL
WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1896, will be received by the Undersigned, on the 19th January, 1896, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Girgaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.
The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Undersigned at his Residence between 7-30 and 9 A.M., on week days.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
By Order,
BABA LAXUMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Size and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	,, 6-8 ,,	100
Vevey Courts	,, 6-0 ,,	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES,
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation,
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 theodolite, 1 English stationery cabinet, 1 kilter, 1 sextant, 1 cottage pianoforte by James Smith and Sons,
1 case India-rubber for rubber stamps,
1 case vegetable seeds and garden implements,
3 rolls brass netting.
The property of a gentleman consisting of sofa, cushioned chairs, reclining sofa, chest of drawers, hatstand, oblong tables, single and double bedsteads with mattress and cambheds, large number of books, such as History of Europe, History of Art and Science, Russel's Modern Europe, Pictorial history of England, Life of Scott, Works of General Warren Robertson's Works, Paley's Works, Maunders Treasury of History, Chamber's English Literature, Travels in Persia and Asia Minor, French books, Medical books, etc.
On account and at the risk of Raghavji Kersondas, ex-Rheinfels.

1229	RK 8093-8108,	21 bales	card boards 17½ by 22⅞ oz. nett.
	8130-8150	21	22½ by 17½ oz. nett.

By order of Bhunsalee Dharumsey Tricum, and on account and at the risk of Bhunsalee Soonderjee Thurdass—
A quantity of Cutch work, silverware, consisting of plates, cups, tea-set, flower vases, cream jugs, card cases, umbrella and walking stick handles, mustard pots, salt cellars, cover, &c.
By order of Punjabi Luchman Asanund and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Ramjan Nuzer Hoosein of Jallunder.—
74 assorted shawls.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Geegs.
1706 SGM 2173 1 case Coriza buttons.
1705 ,, 2179 1 ,, ,,
253 ,, 6412 1 ,, hooks and eyes.
On account of the concerned—
1 large sun-light lamp.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 chestnut waler gelding, 16 hands, goes in saddle and harness.
1 large black and tan terrier (lady-dog) good ratter, gentle and playful with children.
1 strong grey horse going both in harness and saddle.
2 Gujerat cows each giving 8 to 10 sers of milk,
1 Surat cow.
1 handsome and fast grey Arab horse, 4 years old, 14-3, goes in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.
Motichand Harukchand and Choonilal Motichand ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
Manockchand Kapoorchand ..... Defendant.
In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th May, 1895, and under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz:—
2 bhikhvalis, containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads,
1 judav chodo containing 8 diamond, ruby, and emerald bangles,
1 brilliant galsband (necklace),
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads,
1 brilliant and ruby necklace,
4 diamond bangles,
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rattles,
1 pair pearls (maga) weighing about 23½ rattles,
21 ruby beads weighing about 38 rattles
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch cha'n.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rattles.
3 pearls out of a bundle of 42,
1 gold hook.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
GRAND AUCTION SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondass and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burma silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass and zinc wares, silver inlaid.
Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.
Bombay, Surat, Visagapatam, Sind, Benares and Joypore work-boxes and toys.
Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sacaram Heerjee, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an cart known as Curwady, Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 318, new No. 2113, old Survey No. 384, and new Survey No. 7208, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4 and bounded on the east by a passage of the cart aforesaid, on the west and north by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibai Rajpoore Kareen, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.
Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hillside, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,688 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by the public road.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Solicitors employed, Mr. J. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways) at Bandora, Mr. Phillips' bungalow, and full information and inspection of documents can be had during office hours from Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, in the Chamber of Mr. L. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, or at No. 151, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Post Office.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—
40 bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases saffron.
10 cases coloured twill shawls.
10 cases white shirtings.
3 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings, 8 lbs.
1 bale grey jaconets.
On account and at the risk of Goculdass Vulubhdass.
O G V 146 74 75—1 case muslins.
O G V 149 38 41—1 ,, lenos.
,, 42 46—1 ,, ,,
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.
On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8 January, 1896.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for Libraries. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
*Signature*_____
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittances.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,497	0 10
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,46,454	1 6
Deposits	,,	92,51,985	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,71,812	12 5
Sundries	,,	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	7,75,910	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,11,01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,48,531	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	3,07,525	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000	= Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000	= ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	4,020,000	= ,, 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Elphinstone Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchange Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
,, ,, for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIB

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,346
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,376
Commercial &c Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	165
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
National Bank of India.....	50,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	£15

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	20	680
Anglo-Ind.	1,515	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	190
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	525
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India..	1,000	500	500	60	1,000
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs16	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	935
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	790
David Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	41
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit..	1,980	1,000	1,000	Nil	545
Hindustan	874	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hirjeebhoy and Bulloughs ..	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,290
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,285
Indo-China Manufactur-ing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co., swraj Balloo...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	192½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060
Khandelsh	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Khangam Manfg. Co ...	450	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	830
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	256
Lord Reay Mfg	448	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	2,210
Mahalaxmee....	800	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (G I burgs)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,520
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 27	510
Oriental C..	5,735	625	625	Rs 22½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	760
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,280
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,570
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Prince Frede.	2,000	95	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	800	1,000	1 000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	000
en l shunker Lukhmishunker Co. Mills Co, Ld	900	500	500	20	680
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1,310
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,80
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	o.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	15½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	190
Colaba	300	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	720
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,295
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+90	1100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sahapaty ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoll	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	14
Co., Ld	200	450	450	Rs40	475
Khasgaum					
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	110
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar....	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	625
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	139½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	680
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Scrub Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	210
Volkart....	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs60	1,152½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	280
Back Bay Bathing	600	50	50	12	60
Badham Pile ..	6,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,000	200	2,580
Do. New Issue.	500	275	275	75	1,350xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 15	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,850
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	15	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	340
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	140
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	400
Sandy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9	90
Thacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	136
Telephone Co.	2,500	25	100	dvd Rs12	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Eastern Gold	Rs.	27-5 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-5 ,,
Fakir, Bar Gold, old	,,	27-5 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	27-2
Aswarla bar Gold	,,	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-2
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Dreadnot	,,	17-4
Silver ?	,,	28-4
Do. ,, ...	,,	29-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Re-opening of the Cathedral High Schools, New School Buildings.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

R. I. Y. C. Parel Gymkhana Sports and Dance.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

Troopship Malabar arrives.

Durbar in celebration of the Makar Sankrat Hindu Holiday, Tivoli Theatre, under the auspices of the Arya Mitra Mella, 3-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Gloamin entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Skidby and Naderi left it on Friday; the steamers Arthur Head and La Seyne left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Easley Abby and Courland entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Africa and Caspion left it on Friday; the steamers Oriental and Britannia left it on Saturday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by Mr. M. W. Moorhead. Subject: "The Way of Salvation."

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the 13th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., Is. 2d. per rupee.

A NEW HINDU BARRISTER.—Intimation was received by telegram from England, yesterday, that Mr. Ramrao Ghanesham, son of Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant Nadkari, pleader, Bombay High Court, has passed the barristers' examination held last month.

HONOUR TO A MAHOMEDAN CITIZEN.—An evening party will be given to Mr. Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patell by the Anjuman-e-Yateem Khana-e-Ahle Islam of Bombay, this evening, at 8-30, in the Muzaffarabad Hall, at Grant Road, when an address will also be presented.

RETURN OF PRINCE SAMATSINGJI.—Kumar Shr Samatsingji, of Palitana State, has just returned from a lengthy tour in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. On his return the honour conferred upon the Palitana State by her Gracious Majesty on New Years' day was duly celebrated by his household, and three days' leave has been granted to all his staff.

A VAGRANT.—David Colly Cash, a European, aged fifty-two, formerly a fireman on board the steam-ship Ebron, at present unemployed, was, on Saturday, charged by Constable Henry Brewin before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence. His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT AT RIPON ROAD.—Mr. Abdool Razack bin Curtas, a dealer in horses, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police that during Thursday night some one entered his room on the first floor of his house and carried away a box, containing gold finger rings, set with precious stones, wearing apparel and a silver snuff-box, collectively valued at Rs. 150. On inquiry the box was found opened, apparently with a duplicate key, in a lane minus its contents.

THE FRENCH REPORTERS.—Messrs. Leroy and Papilland, two Parisian reporters, who are now on a tour round the world, have published, through the Education Society's Press, a journal, entitled "En Route," in which they give an account of their journeyings. They left Paris absolutely without money, but have made sufficient for their purposes by bringing out a paper at each town in which they sojourn. The Bombay number was published on Saturday, and is an attractive sheet.

COLLISION AT AHMEDABAD.—A small collision occurred on the evening of the 9th instant in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Ahmedabad locomotive yard. The shunting engine came in for water, and brought with it a few wagons. When leaving the water crane the signals were against her, and at the back of the wagons of it came the engine booked to work No. 2 up mail train. The driver of the mail engine apparently did not see the wagons ahead. The driver of the mail fell into the turn table pit, but was uninjured.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	H M S Camperdown ..... Clode
Overture	The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini
Waltz	Dreams ..... Waldteufel
Selection	From Gounod Op. ..... Faust
Russian Dance	Pas de Patineurs ..... Godfrey
Galop	Kesinbahn ..... Arrult

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT IN A PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. W. J. Gladwin, a missionary, and the proprietor of the "India Watchman" Printing Press, at Bellasis Road, missed a quantity of type and three composing sticks, some weeks ago, from his press. Mr. Gladwin had at the time in his service a boy, named Watson, who lived with the complainant, and worked at his press, but the latter did not suspect him of the theft. Some time afterwards Mr. Gladwin discharged Watson from his service for inebriety. The complainant has now come to know that about a fortnight ago, while Watson was at Igatpuri, he sold a quantity of type and sticks to Mr. Ward, to whom he gave his name as J. J. Smith, and then left for Bhusawal. The police on enquiries ascertained that Watson was in the Government Workhouse from the 30th September to the 1st November last. Mr. Ward has returned the stolen property to complainant.

SUICIDE OF A DISAPPOINTED STUDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Wamanrao Atmaram, aged twenty-one years, lately a student in the Proprietary High School in the Fort. He resided in the 2nd Street, Khetwady, with his father, who was formerly a salesman to Messrs. Bonn Ashley and Co., but since their failure he has been unemployed. The deceased failed to pass the preliminary examination in his school to enable him to go up for the Matriculation examination in November last. He also failed in the previous year, and since his last failure he did not attend his school, and was consequently scolded by his father. About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Wamanrao, went to an opium vendor's shop at Erskine Road, and having purchased half-a-tola of opium for two annas and six pies, swallowed it and went home. About 8 o'clock he was asked to take his meal, which he refused to do, and complained of a burning sensation in the stomach and asked for some water to drink. About a couple of hours afterwards deceased became unconscious, when the father sent for a Native medical gentleman, who advised his removal to a hospital. Accordingly Wamanrao was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again, and died at 6 o'clock on the following morning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

A DISHONEST SERVANT PUNISHED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged Gunpat Succaram, lately a servant in the employ of a Parsee, named Peerojee Dinshaw, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of a chair, a walking stick, and a silk handkerchief, collectively valued at Rs. 9, the property of his master. Accused was further charged on two counts, of theft of a pinchbeck gold chain and a gold ring, belonging to Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Majoo, his former master, who keeps a shop at Meadow Street, and Bhagobai, a woman, residing at Dongree. The accused was formerly in the employ of the second complainant, Mr. Majoo, for two months, during which period he stole the gold chain and a gold ring and pledged them with a Marwaree. A few days ago he got his employment under the first complainant, who resides at Gowalia Tank Road, and who is in the service of Mr. Framjivandas Callidas. On Saturday, the 4th instent, during the absence of his master at Ahmedabad, accused stole a chair, a walking stick, and a handkerchief and sold them to a Marwaree. A complaint was made to the police, who arrested accused and recovered the stolen property, belonging to the three complainants, from the Marwarees. On searching his room on Sunday other articles were also found for which he could not account. He was convicted on three charges of theft, and sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further charged with having in his possession sundry articles reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and on a conviction was sentenced to fifteen days' further imprisonment with hard labour.

THE SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MADANPOORA: DEATH OF THE SECOND VICTIM.—The woman Nasiban, the wife of Ellahikhan Gowakhan, who was stabbed by her husband on the morning of the 6th instant, and lying in confinement in her mother's room, at Madanpoora, died on Saturday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital. The woman was stabbed a few minutes before her mother was murdered by the accused Ellahikhan in a field at the back of the chawl. Nasiban and her baby were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and were detained under treatment. A day after her admission into the hospital she was attacked with paralysis, and as her case was then considered hopeless, her dying deposition was taken by the Presidency Magistrate. She lingered in the hospital for a week, and died on Saturday afternoon at a quarter to 3 o'clock. Information of her death was conveyed to Mr. Turner, the coroner, who was then engaged at the morgue, in conducting the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Joomanbee, the mother of the second victim, Nasiban. The coroner had already recorded the evidence of three witnesses, and the evidence of police havaldar No. 211 E, who had arrested the accused, Ellahikhan, was being taken, when intimation was received that the woman Nasiban had succumbed to her injuries. As the evidence in both the cases would be the same, it was deemed advisable not to empanel another jury, but to proceed with the inquiry with the same jury. Under such circumstances the coroner and the gentlemen of the jury proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, where the body of Nasiban was identified by one of the witnesses, whose evidence had already been recorded by the coroner in the other case. The accused Ellahikhan was brought under police custody at both the inquiries, which were watched by Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Ellis. The enquiry was then adjourned till to-morrow morning, at the J. J. Hospital.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Revoo, a Hindu married woman, aged nineteen years, the daughter of Pundranath Succaram, a policeman No. 30 D., in the employ of the Bombay Police Force, was charged along with her father by Inspector Saunderson, the former with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 160-8, the property of Nana Ramji, a tailor, residing at Falkland Road, while the latter, her father, with receiving, concealing and disposing of the stolen ornaments. Mr. De Souza, pleader, and Mr. Kalkhoshroo Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the daughter and father respectively. It appears that the complainant, who has two wives, one being an old cripple and the other young, resided in a room, next to that of the accused in a chawl at Falkland Road. In the afternoon of Monday, the 6th instant, during the absence of complainant and his two wives, the first accused Revoo was seen entering complainant's room and coming out of it shortly after with something concealed under her "saree," by a girl named Kassee, who lived in an opposite room, and who informed her elder sister of what she had seen. On the following morning complainant opened his box to take out some money when he discovered the ornaments missing. The box was always kept locked up, but its key was allowed to remain either in the lock or on the box itself, and was occasionally opened by both the wives. The complainant reported the theft to the police, who, after making inquiries of all the tenants in the chawl, questioned the second accused, who admitted having pledged the ornaments with a Marwaree, named Jetha Bhagwan, as Kolbhatwady, for Rs. 100 on Wednesday. The police, in company of the accused, went to the Marwaree, who produced the ornaments, which complainnnt identified as his own property. On searching the accused's room, Rs. 78 out of Rs. 100 advanced by the Marwaree were recovered. The first accused in her statement denied the charge, stating that she did not know anything about the ornaments, which she never stole. She did not know the complainant, who came to reside in the chawl only a few days ago, and she never went into the room. The second accused in his defence stated that the complainant's young wife Radha give him the ornaments to pledge with a Marwaree as she was in need of money, and as she wanted to run away from her husband. Out of the Rs. 100, advanced by the Marwaree, he had paid Rs. 22 to the woman Radha, while the balance remained with him. He was asked if he the second accused was in the Bombay Police force for the last thirteen years, and during that period he had borne a good character. Mr. Ghamat urged that his client was brought before the court only for doing an act of kindness towards complainant's wife, Radha, who was in need of money. He was an experienced and crowed policeman, and if he intended to commit theft he would not have acted in such a foolish manner and thus ruined his prospects. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Revoo to three months' and her father to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

LAST evening the president and members of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, of which the Thakore of Palitana is a member and patron, gave an entertainment at the club premises, Girgaum, opposite Sir Mungaldas' house, in honour of the Knighthood conferred upon him on New Year's day. The clubhouse and its garden-grounds, with a beautiful fountain playing in their midst, were decorated for the occasion with flags, bannerets, and bunting, and were illuminated with tumbler lights and multi-coloured lanterns. There was a good muster of the members of the club, with their friends, and the invited guests, for whose amusement a strong band, stationed in the front compound, played a selection of music during the evening. Among those present were the Kumar of Morbi, Prince Buddesjee of Dharampore, Rayat Lalsingjee of Jawasa, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, &c. Refreshment tables were conveniently laid in the garden-grounds for the guests and members, separate accommodation being provided to respect the religious scruples of a portion of them. His Highness Sir Shri Mansinghji, on arrival at the club-house, was warmly welcomed by Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the president, Rai Bahadur Luxmon Singh, the chairman of the managing committee, Mr. B. A. Bhagvat, the honorary secretary, Mr. D. R. Shote, the honorary treasurer of the club, and members of the managing committee, and was escorted to the upper reception-hall, where special accommodation on a dais had been provided for his Highness.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, in addressing the Thakore Saheb, said: Your Highness and Gentlemen,—As you all know, we have met here this evening to do honour to one who by his many endearing qualities has invariably won the hearts of those with whom he has come in contact. I refer to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, on whom Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to bestow the exalted order of Knight Commander of the Star of India, the highest distinction yet conferred upon a ruling Kathiawad chief of his rank and standing. His Highness is sufficiently known to the public for his enlightened views, his administrative abilities, his varied acquirements, and for his broad-heartedness. Though not a product of that excellent institution, the Rajkumar College, where the sons of nobility of Kathiawar receive their training, H. H. Sir Mansinghji has, by self-help and application to study, shown on occasion and acquired a reputation for general knowledge and command over a foreign language that have extorted the warmest admiration from eminent Englishmen who have known him well. (Cheers.) It is but natural that the people of Palitana, whose destinies are placed in his charge, and over whom he rules with wisdom, should receive his Highness' fostering care and attention and right loyally be loved by his contented subjects. The erection of ginning factories as a stimulus to local industry, the founding of hospitals, the new lawn tennis club for the encouragement of outdoor healthy exercise and similar other necessaries are evidences of his interest in works of public utility for the benefit of his own people. (Cheers.) But his Highness' sympathies do not cease here. They are broad enough to extend to other spheres, and it is here that he has shown himself a thorough cosmopolitan. (Applause.) The dignity of a princely house sits gracefully on him. His Highness' suavity of manners, gentle and polite bearing, and his accessibility make him pre-eminently a club man, and as a liberal patron of his club we are jointly proud of him. His Highness has always taken a deep and lively interest in the welfare of the club, and we fervently trust that he will ever continue to do the same. His Highness' connection with the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, which has for its object the bringing together of men of all nationalities and of cultivating social feelings among its members, has been very encouraging, and it is with great pleasure that, we, the members of this club, take this opportunity of respectfully tendering our warmest felicitations upon the high honour conferred on him and of cordially wishing that his Highness Sir Mansinghji may long be spared to enjoy it, and win still higher distinctions from a just and discerning sovereign power—(cheers)—that he may continue long to enliven by his general presence many a social institution to ensure their contentment and happiness. (Loud applause.)

The Thakore Saheb, in reply, said: I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome you have given me this evening and for your expression of a sense of pleasure at the high honour done me by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. I have no doubt been, as you say, the first fortunate ruling Chief in Kathiawar of my rank and standing to receive this honourable distinction of Knighthood of the most exalted order of the Star of India. Every ruling Chief upon whom such a distinction is conferred ought to be justly proud of it, as it indicates the esteem in which he is held by the British Crown. You have referred in your address, Mr. President, to the several acts I have done during my administration which have entitled me to the high and distinguished honour now conferred upon me. I do not feel that I fully deserve all the praise which you have been good enough to accord to me, but this I do assure you that it shall ever be my endeavour to show myself worthy of the high distinction that the British Crown has been pleased to confer on me, and likewise of the compliment you have just paid me. (Cheers.) I acknowledge the sincerity with which you have paid me that compliment, and I thank you all once more for the cordial welcome which you have given me to-night. (Applause.)

Mr. S. M. Reis, on behalf of the managing committee, thanked the Thakore Saheb and the guests for their presence at the entertainment. An entertainment was then made to the refreshment tables; and after some time, the proceedings ended with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 8th January 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96.....	17,600,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 4th January 1896	13,871,400
Balance to be remitted from 5th January 1896 to 31st March 1896	3,128,600

THE TEXTILE BALL.

IT is satisfactory to note that Government have after all decided to place the Durbar Room at the disposal of dance committees, and it was used for the first time last Friday by the members of the Textile club for a sit-down supper in connection with their annual ball. It has now become quite an established rule with this popular club to give an annual fancy costume dance in the Town Hall, and the event of this season quite eclipsed all their former diversions. Mr. Arthur Beniston, as honorary secretary, was most indefatigable in his efforts to make the dance a success, and with the aid of a committee, which consisted of Messrs. Rowley, Wood, E. H. Barnes, W. F. Rhodes, W. Pickering, and Thomas Taylor, it was not surprising to find that the whole arrangements proved very satisfactory. The hall was most neatly decorated with palm leaves, while huge mirrors with fantastic borders set off the hall nicely. The floor was canvassed right through. Unfortunately some of the gentlemen jockeys, with their spurs, ripped up portions of the canvas flooring, but the damage was promptly remedied. It must be said to the credit of the managing committee, who acted as masters of ceremony, that they did everything in their power to satisfy the visitors in the shape of looking after their comfort. The eastern verandah was utilized as a bar, while in the Durbar room was laid an excellent supper, which was catered by Mr. Pearse. Like all Mr. Pearse's undertakings, last Friday's catering was second to none. Precisely at 9 p.m. the guests of the evening commenced to arrive, and shortly afterwards the hall presented a very bright spectacle. The costumes were very unique, and the representations splendid. From the Turkish Prince to the Spanish Marquis, the Rainbow to the Fairy, everything appeared gorgeous. Our old friend Ally Sloper, and Nancy Lee, the Hobby Horse, and the clowns added to the mirth of the evening's diversions. Music was fully representated, while Lucifer (matches), Faust, and the Magpie were to be seen flittering in the gay hall. Rainbow stamps, the Welsh girl, and the gay Maharajah; the Venetian Page and five o'clock tea; the Spanish lady, Don Pedro Troubador, and Lord Chesterfield were seen to advantage. The grand march, which took place in the centre of the hall, announced the opening of the ball. The several costumes intermingling with each other in the march proved a very pleasing sight indeed. A full band was in attendance. The programme was very carefully drawn up, and consisted of some pretty waltzes. In all there were twenty-two dances on the list, and with energetic masters of ceremonies everyone thoroughly appreciated the event. Mr. Dove represented music; it was a prettily got up costume of silk, with an interlude of music in the folds. Mrs. Davy's representation of one of Charles Dicken's characters in Burnaby Rudge proved a good imitation of Dolly Varden. All the local castes were present, the Pathan, the Mahomedan, the Parsi, and the mild Hindu in characters which appeared very realistic. Mr. Quinney's representation of a clown was exceedingly good, and was the means of creating a deal of mirth. Mr. Le Maistre on his Hobby Horse added to the charm of the evening's diversion. Among the more noticeable costumes were the following:—Mr. Rowley, "Lord Chesterfield;" Mr. Pinder, "Venetian Page"; Mrs. Flynn, "Rainbow"; Miss Parker, "Compendium"; Mr. Pickering, "Dom Pedro"; Mr. Dawes, "Sultan"; Miss Pilts, "Flower Girl"; Mr. Cohen, "Coster"; Miss Michael, "Spanish Lady"; Mr. McCormack, "Turkish Prince"; Mr. Green, "Ally Sloper"; Mrs. Carter, "Poland"; Miss M. Michael, "Stamps"; Mrs. Cooper, "Swiss Peasant"; Mrs. Rodgers, "Five o'clock tea"; Mrs. Fitzerald, "Magpie"; Mr. W. Michael, "Pathan"; Mr. Beniston, "Faust;" Mrs. Reel, "Kiddy"; Miss Kelly, "Fairy"; Mrs. Ingle, "Purdah Nashin"; Miss Gawthorne, "La Mascotte"; Mr. Beniston, "Troubador"; Mr. Duckworth, "Domino"; Mr. Flower, "Maharajah"; Mr. Lynch, "Page of Louis XIV."; Mr. L. W. Michael, "Spanish Marquis"; Mrs. Higginson, "Folly"; Miss Firth, "Nancy Lee"; Mrs. Barnes, "Fairy Queen"; Miss Dickinson, "Queen of Hearts"; Miss Fox, "Matches"; Miss Kelly, "Fairy of the Chimes," and Mrs. Phillimore, "Starry Night." Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT CONFERENCE.

ONE of the most interesting sessions in connection with the student volunteer movement conference was held on Saturday morning at the Money School. There was a large attendance of missionaries from twenty different missionary societies and also teachers and students from seventeen schools and colleges. The proceedings began with prayer, followed by an interesting address from Dr. Robinson of Poona, on "Christ in India." This was followed by an address from Mr. John R. Mott on the Students' Volunteer Movement, its forces and its work. Mr. Mott spoke most earnestly, and his address was listened to with great attention. Then came the address by the Rev. Mr. Fuller on the mode of hastening the evangelization of India. The morning sessions closed with an address by Mrs. Fuller on "The secret of the spiritual awakening." The evening session was also very largely attended. There was an informal sort of discussion about the work amongst students and other educated men of Western India. The following aspects of the question were discussed:—(1) The extent of the students' field as represented in the conference. (2) Its religious complexion. (3) Temptations and perils of the students' class. (4) The causes why more do not become Christians. (5) Incentives for reaching more of the students. (6) Methods suggested by experience as to how to reach the students. Another sitting of the conference was held yesterday morning, when the Rev. Mr. Bruce delivered an address on "Guidance," followed by another address from the Rev. Mr. Blaire on the "Place of Power." The conference closed with an afternoon meeting, and a farewell meeting at night.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Handicap Allowances and Result of the Races sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday last:—

Yachts	Handicapped M's	Time of Arrival H	M's	Sds
Mannikin	11	6	12	10
Violet	6	6	13	55
Janetta	3	6	14	20
Red Rose	12	6	15	10
Kismet.....	Scr	6	16	22
Bente	9	6	19	16
Kiralyne	24	Did not finish		
Eileen	5	Did not start		

First prize won by Mannikin. Second prize won by Violet. Wind West Light. Course sailed No. 4 in the list.

Ships Boats	Handicapped M's	Time of Arrival H	M's	Sds
Abyssinia's Cutter.....	4	6	16	40
Clive's Cutter.....	Scr	6	14	32
Plassy's Cutter	2	5	20	44
Mabel	8	6	21	45
Canning's Lifeboat	Scr	5	41	30
Khedive's Cutter.....	10

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHATELAINE WATCHES.—Magnifying Crystal Ball Watches, visible movements, Silver Ring and Chain, very handsome ornaments. Complete with Safety Pins, Rs. 40.—MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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BEST XTALLYZED FRUITS, new, per lb. Rs. 1-8. Per Fancy Box, As. 12 and 8. Chocolate cream, per lb. Rs 2. PEARSE & CO, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay

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WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as Companion, Housekeeper, or Nursery Governess. Can as well take charge of Children going home. Good experience, good reference. Apply "F. A.", care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A gentleman (Bachelor) thoroughly acquainted with sugar and distillery CHEMISTRY, and with practical experience in both branches. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to "A. B. C.", care of this paper.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the provinces. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "First in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

A RECOVERY of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 106 1-8; but French Rentes in Paris were lower to the same extent, at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London slightly higher, at fcs. 25·25; Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-8 per cent., to £61 3-8. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 67 cents per oz., with demand Exchange unaltered. The Market rate of discount in short London Bills was put down 1-8th yesterday, to 1 3-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1¼ per cent. The Indian Council allotted three lakhs of Indian Council Bills on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 2 1-32d., which is 1-16d. above Wednesday's regular allotment price, and 1-32d. higher than the rate obtained for the small extra Sales made thereafter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 13-16d. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £90,000 in Silver to this port. The price of Braziers' Copper advanced 10s., say, to £50 10s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay *via* the Canal was 1s. higher, at 12s. per ton.

To-day, all the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unchanged, the only fresh item of news being the payment of about £300,000 in Gold into the Bank of England.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 19-32d., but arrivals were two points higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for January deliveries, and 4⅝d. for May-June. The Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 82,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 99,000 bales. The week's Imports were 168,000 bales. The total Stock stood yesterday at 1,116,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales; and Imports 12,000 bales. Prices of ready Cotton are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent to 8 5-16d.; and Futures for April were 8 points higher, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales, compared with 42,000 bales last year, and 26,000 bales the year before.

The price of spot Cotton in New York has been unchanged to-day, but April Futures are two points higher, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 17,000 bales, going against 25,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895 and 20,000 bales in 1894.

There has been a better demand both from shippers and local spinners in our local Cotton market to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round, in a steady market. The former have bought 2,100 bales, consisting of 900 Chandoor, at Rs. 200-1; 600 Khundwa, at Rs. 202-3; 300 Oomrawattee at Rs. 193; 200 Karanja at Rs. 213; 100 Bengal at Rs. 181 per candy; while the Mills have taken 2,300 bales, made up of 2,000 Bengal, at Rs. 158-79; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 185; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 192-3 per candy

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A fair business has been reported to-day in both there markets, the tone of which has been steady and prices all unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous rates; but no fresh business has been reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,226 bales.
Wheat	3,198 cwts.
Linseed	2,644 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,350 ,,
Groundnuts	4,719 ,,
Castorseed	1,160 ,,
Rice	5,373 ,,

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and improved to 1s. 2 1-32d. for Telegraphic, at which the Bazaar bought a fair amount. A few Merchants' Bills were also placed at 1s. 2 1-8d.; but this description of Paper has been scarce, the market closing quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1'49¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady to-day, but at lower prices, 105 1-16 having been quoted throughout for cash, and 104 13-16 for the February account, these having also been the closing rates.

SHARES.—Very little has been doing in this market to-day, and the following are the only changes in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 30 in Alliance Mill shares, of Rs. 20 in David, and of Rs. 15 each in Bombay Cotton, and Khandeish, and a decline of Rs. 18 in Empress, and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land. In Banks, Commercial and Land Mortgage have declined Rs. 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 3-4d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	106 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	82,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	800	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	168,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,116,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	30,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JAN. 10.

The B. L. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

mail steamers Arcadia from Aden, Ravenna from Bombay and Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,600	1,86,000	4,000	3,01,600
Or per mile of Railway	241	403	9	653
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	21,87,122	32,85,683	70,557	55,43,362
Total for 24 weeks	22,98,122	34,71,683	74,557	58,44,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,054	2,49,985	1,697	3,63,736
Per mile of Ry do.	243	542	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	21,39,108	32,59,174	1,02,540	55,00,822

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 62,736
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,43,540

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st December 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	753				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,877	43,841	...	5,964	16,501	...
Goods	62,840	60,150	2,690	...	...	343,250
Other earnings	5,039	3,723	1,316	...	13,783	...
Total for week	1,05,756	1,07,714	...	1,958	...	...
Aggregate	21,60,88824,76,878		...	...	...	3,1989

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—January 12, at Hill Road, Bandora, Frank de Souza, late Guzzrat Revenue Survey, aged 60 years. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—HOWELL—December 12, at Holy Trinity, Southport, William Frederic Hamilton, of Chagford, Devon second son of the late Capt W R Hamilton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Edyth Annie, daughter of J Arthur Howell, of Sheffield and Southport.

HAWKINS—WILLIAMS—December 19, at St Luke's, Charlton, Major-Genl A C Hawkins, C B, son of the late Sir John C Hawkins, Bart, to Janet Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut-Genl E A Williams, C B.

DEATHS.

HOSEASON—December 25, at Clifton, Major Gen Hoseason Madras retired.

JONES—December 18, at Twickenham, John George Jones, late of P W D, Punjab.

LETHBRIDGE—December 21, at Members Mansions, Westminster, Lady Lethbridge, wife of Sir Roper Lethbridge, K C I E, of Lynsted Lodge, Kent.

POPE—December 20, at his residence, Main View, Knowleshill, Highweek, Newton Abbot, Devon, the Rev William Langley Pope, D D, son of the late Capt John Pope, East India Co's Service, aged 72.

SAVARY—December 21, at Plymouth, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Lt-Col William Tanzia Savary, H E I C S, aged 78.

SMYTH—December 18, at Ashleigh, Newcastle, co Down, George Smyth, late Commissioner Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late John Smyth, of Miltown, Banbridge.

SPOTTISWOODE—December 17, at her residence, Berwick, Southsea, very suddenly, Charlotte Maria Spottiswoode, widow of Gen Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode, late of Her Majesty's Indian Army.

STEUART—December 20, at York Hotel, Albemarle-street, from the effects of an accident, John Steuart, Esq. of Balleschin, Perthshire, formerly of Calcutta.

WALLACE—December 19, at 29, Burlington-road, W, Charlotte Augusta Wallace, widow of Col John Wallace, Madras Army.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896.

IT is not unreasonable to assume that the Cabinet Council held on Saturday was principally concerned with the difficulties which have so unexpectedly arisen in the Transvaal. It is evident that the audacious indiscretion of Commissioner Jameson has created embarrassments for the Imperial Government of a very unwelcome kind. President Kruger's reply to the gracious, but it is now evident, premature, message of the Queen, was very little short of boorish. Her Majesty, or Mr. Chamberlain in Her Majesty's name, having expressed satisfaction with President Kruger's decision to hand over his prisoners to her Government, Oom Paul gruffly replies that it is his intention to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities for punishment, but that he will come to a final decision on the point when the Uitlanders have ceased from troubling in Johannesburg. To underline the incivility of this response to a gracious message, in which, it is true, the Colonial Secretary endeavoured to score a point or two, assuming that the prisoners would be handed over unconditionally, President Kruger has arrested Colonel Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Drummond Dunbar, and a score of others on a charge of high treason, the accusation being that they had been concerned in the rising at Johannesburg. The Uitlanders, who have been tardy in delivering up their arms by a fixed hour to the local authorities, were peremptorily ordered to do so, on pain of being made amenable to the law. President Kruger, however, is not even yet satisfied. He has demanded the cession of Tongoland to the South African Republic, and the annulling of the convention of 1884 by which the foreign relations of the Republic were placed in the hands of the British Government. It would really look as if President Kruger had slept with a copy of President Cleveland's recent message, laying down the new Monroe doctrine, under his pillow. The German Emperor's telegram to the President congratulating him, not only on his success in repelling an armed invasion, but on preserving the independence of the Transvaal, may be credited with encouraging the aspirations which find expression in the two-fold demand for direct access to the sea-coast and complete independence of action in Foreign affairs. This was indeed implied in the President's telegram of thanks to the Emperor, in which he stated that by God's help he will hold the dearly brought autonomy of the Republic and maintain its stability. Two days later, the Consul-General for the Transvaal at the Hague, who had left that city for Berlin, wired to the Transvaal Consul at Brussels that "it is necessary to establish complete autonomy for the Transvaal Republic." All this indicates plainly that the attitude of President Kruger has the approval, and may have the diplomatic support of Germany.

The international aspect of the imbroglio is further illustrated by the fact mentioned in to-day's telegrams that the German Government had sought the permission of Portugal to land troops in Delagoa Bay. The permission was refused by the Government of Lisbon, which wisely declared its intention to maintain the neutrality of its African territories, and to refuse permission for either British or German troops to disembark at Lorenzo Marques. The Transvaal frontier is only fifty-two miles inland from that port, which is connected with Pretoria and Johannesburg by the South African Railway. Pretoria, the capital of the Republic, is three hundred and fifty miles from the coast, and Johannesburg fifty miles further. Germany has for some years past coveted the possession of Delagoa Bay, which is the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of Mozambique. By a convention concluded with England some time since Germany renounced any intention of acquiring territory around Delagoa Bay, or south of her present frontier to the north of Portuguese East Africa. Delagoa Bay is nevertheless at present the rendezvous of the reinforced South African squadron of the British fleet, with an extra allowance of torpedo-boats. It is the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The Bay is formed by the peninsula and island of Inyack, which separate it from the Indian Ocean. From north to south the Bay extends forty miles, with a breadth varying from sixteen to twenty miles. Ships of large tonnage can enter it, but navigation is made difficult by shoals and sand banks, caused by the silt brought down from the interior by the Krokodel River. This river is navigable for steam launches and lighters, but the shores are malarious, swamps being abundant on this as on all other parts of the East African littoral. The Portugese town of Lorenzo Marques has profited by the trade resulting from the gold discoveries in the Transvaal, and there is no doubt that Delagoa Bay has become an object of desire to Germany, as Johannesburg has been to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. At all events, we cannot profess incredulity when we hear that the belief prevails at home that Germany has for some time past been maturing schemes to arrest the progress of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' magnificent schemes of ascendency in South Africa. The "Cologne Gazette," which represents in such matters the mind of the Government at Berlin, was good enough to declare that but for the victory gained by the Boers, German sailors would have been landed at Delagoa Bay to maintain the independence of the Transvaal. Bearing all this in mind, it is eminently satisfactory to learn that the Emperor William has been good enough to state, in reply to an autograph letter from the Queen, that he had no intention whatever of casting a slur on the dignity of England when he telegraphed his felicitations to President Kruger on his victory over Commissioner Jameson's force and his efforts to maintain the autonomy of the South African Republic. Dr. Jameson's endeavour to force the hand of fortune has had, amongst other unexpected results, the inconvenience of engaging Her Majesty in correspondence with President Kruger on the one hand, and the Emperor William on the other.

As for Dr. Jameson himself, he has been dismissed by the High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, from his posts in Mashonaland and Bechuanaland. He is still a prisoner in the hands of the irate and by no means placable Oom Paul, who will only make up his mind as to what he will do with him when the Uitlanders at Johannesburg have surrendered their last rifle and are completely helpless. It is not too much to suppose that the nature of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the demand for the cession of Tongaland to the Republic and the annulling of the Convention of 1884 will affect the final decision. We learn that at a conference between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger, the friendly relations hitherto prevailing were considerably strained owing to the insistance by the latter on his modest demand for a cession of territory and a right to enter into foreign alliances with whom he pleases. The arrest of twenty-two of the alleged leaders of the insurrection in Johannesburg on the charge of high treason shows that the President is confident of a certain measure of outside support, and that he is disposed to make himself disagreeable if his exigencies are not complied with. It is difficult to believe that Colonel Rhodes would have been a party to any unlawful enterprise. His real offence is doubtless his relationship to his great brother, Cecil, who has created South Africa, which, if there be gratitude in nations, will perpetuate his memory by a pyramid of gold and diamonds. Cecil Rhodes is a name to conjure with in the Cape. When all is said there is no parity of force between his personality and that of President Kruger. Besides, the strong British Squadron in Delagoa Bay would not find it a very difficult task to rail some hundreds of blue jackets to the Transvaal frontier, while a combined movement from British territory, which almost envelops the Republic, would obliterate its independence and autonony and all the rest of it beyond recall in a month.

LORD BRASSEY'S term of office as Governor of Victoria has opened well, and wherever his Excellency has gone he has been most heartily welcomed. Victorians have already formed a high opinion of his character and capabilities, whilst his eloquent speeches and the grip he has shown himself to possess of colonial questions have drawn from his hearers hearty expressions of appreciation. At Balaarat, the other day at the opening the Australian Industrial Exhibition, it being understood that he would refer to the question of Australian Federation, on which he has frequently declared his views, his utterances were looked forward to by other colonies than Victoria. There was an enormous concourse of people present, and we learn from a correspondent that he comprehensively reviewed the prospects of Australian federation, and made particular reference to the legislative and financial difficulties which beset Victoria. His remarks when dealing with such matters of contention as the tariff and railway affairs were followed by many in an apprehensive spirit, lest, skating on thin ice, his Excellency should in any sense commit himself unintentionally to the suspicion of being a partisan, and there was a feeling of relief when he got over this dangerous subject without serious mishap. As a capitalist greatly interested in railways, Lord Brassey is entitled to speak. The main cause of Victorian financial distress was the excessive construction of railways in districts which could not support them, an he believed they would agree with him that expenditure on works of the kind must be brought within closer limits. As a matter of fact, the Victorian railways produce a deficit in colonial finance, and Lord Brassey evidently intends that during his term of office the possibility of further decreases from this cause shall be removed. There are differences of opinion as to whether a board of control shall or shall not be appointed, but in the opinion of his Excellency good management depends on the appointment of a good manager. For expressing an opinion of this kind not long ago one of the Melbourne papers was criminally prosecuted for libel, and the disposal of the case occupied pretty nearly the whole of last year. The new Governor's review appears to be on all fours with those of the local critic, but his Excellency is privileged, and what he wished to urge upon his hearers was that outside the direct control of Government lies much of the actual responsibility for the success or failure of an enterprise. Lord Brassey's remarks on the bank stoppages will commend themselves to Indian readers, for there is much Anglo-Indian capital in Australian banks. Though practically half the total indebtedness of the banks has been discharged, they have still onerous responsibilities, and repudiation has been suggested. But Lord Brassey strongly urged that this be resisted, and his remarks were received with an outburst of applause, which plainly indicated that the feeling of the colony is with him.

AMONG the crowd of foreign exiles who dwelt in London not the least interesting was Sergius Stepniak, or to give him his proper name, Serge Michaelovitch Kravchinsky, who met with such a tragic death in a London suburb a few days before Christmas. He was crossing the line at Chiswick when a passing engine knocked him down and killed him. The evidence at the inquest was a little conflicting, but no known reason existed why he should commit suicide, and it is quite possible that he being absorbed in thought he did not realise his danger until it was too late. At any rate, the jury composed of his neighbours had not much difficulty in bringing in a verdict of accidental death, and the fact that they adopted the unusual course of expressing their condolence with Madame Stepniak and his compatriots shows the regard felt for him outside revolutionary circles. In appearance he was unprepossessing, and just what one would expect the ideal Nihilist to be. He was a welcome guest in literary circles, but neither he nor his charming wife was invited to parties at the Russian Embassy! General Mesentzeff, who was chief of police under Alexander II., directed Stepniak's mother to be flogged in order to compel her to betray her son, suspected of complicity with the Nihilists, and was shortly afterwards assassinated. It has always been understood that the General assassin was Stepniak. After his flight from Russia sixteen years ago he resided for a short time in Switzerland, and then settled down in England. He devoted himself with characteristic ardour to literature, producing quite a respectable number of works, of which the principal is his well-known "Underground Russia."

THE duty on cotton goods imported into Bombay in the last three months of the official year 1894-95 is shown in a Government Resolution, issued on Saturday, to have been Rs. 12,26,000. The resolution referred to reviews the administration of the Port, the report on which we have already dealt with. The duties on cotton had only been in force for three months of the year, but they had resulted in a large increase of revenue. A further influx is attributed to the enhanced duty on petroleum. Mr. Campbell is complimented on his instructive account of the effect of the duties on commerce so far as it was then apparent. He further gets a meed of praise for his re-organisation of the Customs Department rendered necessary by the introduction of the duties. His services are declared to have been of the greatest value and Government endorses the commendation bestowed in the report on Messrs. Jackson, Enthoven, and Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji. Further reviewing the report, his Excellency-in-Council observes that it can hardly be supposed that the duties did not raise the prices, but the actual result in this respect is obscured by the fall in exchange. It is also remarked as satisfactory that there was no material decline in the consumption of goods of superior quality through the substitution of cheaper kinds, while of the articles imported in smaller quantities paper seems to be the only one of which it cannot be said that other causes besides the duties have contributed to the decrease. In regard to paper it will hereafter be found that Indian-made has still further displaced the English product, and that except for any high class work there is now little or no demand for the latter.

WE have frequently called attention to the injury caused to the public service in this country by the retirement of so many civilians immediately they are entitled to their annuity of a thousand pounds per annum. We are glad to see that the subject has attracted notice in England, and we now hear that a feeling exists in official circles there that the Indian pension should be on the same scale as those of the Civil Service at home, namely, ten-sixtieths of the annual salary after ten years, eleven sixtieths after eleven years, and a further addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year until the completion of forty years' service, when forty-sixtieths may be granted. The Indian pension charges are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson, the Governor of Natal, has gone to Pretoria to arrange with Sir Hercules Robinson for the transport of Dr. Jameson and his followers through Natal to England to be dealt with there as the Queen directs.

DR. JAMESON DISMISSED.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Sir Hercules Robinson has dismissed Dr. Jameson from the offices he held in Mashonaland and Bechuanaland.

THE SITUATION AT JOHANNESBURG.

The situation at Johannesburg has again become more grave.

FRESH DEMANDS BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

It is reported that a Conference held yesterday between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger was strained and difficult owing to the latter demanding the annexation of Tongaland by the Boer Republic and the annulling of the Convention of 1884.

ARREST OF LEADERS OF THE RISING IN JOHANNESBURG.

Twenty-two of the leaders of the rising in Johannesburg, including Colonel Rhodes (brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and formerly Military Secretary to Lord Harris in Bombay), Mr. Lionel Phillips and Sir Drummond Dunbar have been arrested on a charge of high treason.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Four Rand reformers have been arrested at Cape town on a charge of treason.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The London newspapers deprecate the arrest of the leaders of the Reform Party at Johannesburg, and hope that the Boers will not carry matters too far.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent states that the Emperor William, in replying briefly and gracefully to an autograph letter from the Queen gave his assurance that he had no intention of casting a slur on the dignity of England when he telegraphed to President Kruger.

GERMANY AND DELAGOA BAY.

It transpires that Portugal declined the request of the German Government for permission to land men at Delagoa Bay.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

Lord Salisbury has summoned a Cabinet Council to meet to-day.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN.

President Kruger has replied to the message, sent by Her Majesty the Queen, that he intends to surrender Doctor Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities for punishment, but he will make known his final decision when Johannesburg has reverted to quietness.

THE STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

The telegram, dated London January 10, should read :—A telegram from Pretoria, dated the 9th instant, states that the Boers are dissatisfied with the slow surrender of arms by the Johannesburghers.

President Kruger has demanded the complete delivery of all their arms before the evening of the 10th instant, failing which all defaulters will render themselves amenable to the law.

The British Agent has returned to Johannesburg to expedite the surrender.

FIGHTING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Advices have been received that Consul Johnston has captured and executed the slave trader Olozi after three days' fighting, in which the Arabs lost two hundred men.

NEW MINISTER AT PEKIN.

Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General for the Niger Coast Protectorate, has been appointed British Minister at Pekin.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN INDO-CHINA.

General Dods has been appointed Commander of the French forces in Indo-China.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG ILL.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Latest advices from the Ashanti Expeditionary force state that Prince Henry of Battenberg is suffering from slight fever, and has returned to the base.

It is reported also that the Ashantis are massing their forces at Kumassi.

DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.

An important discovery of diamonds is reported from Nullagine, in North West Australia.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 12.

The s. s. Caledonia, with the mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 1 p. m., to-day.

DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN WOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JAN. 12.

Captain Wood, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been found guilty of two charges, namely, passing cheques when he had no funds wherewith to meet them, and also with disobeying orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in ordering what he could not pay for. He was acquitted of the first charge, that of passing a draft upon his mother for a horse to a Bombay dealer, which draft was not honoured upon presentation. He was, however, convicted on the final charge, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. Sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

In a letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Local Government the following suggestion is made with a view to avoid further friction with Lancashire : That, provided the state of the Indian finances will admit of, the concession in the new Tariff Act should be so amended as to allow the exemption from Import Duty of Cotton goods manufactured from 20s yarns and under, and also the exemption of imported 20s yarns and under, placing at the same time Excise upon Indian-made cloth of yarn over 20s and bundled yarn over 20s.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The second meeting of the Calcutta races began yesterday. The following are the results of the various races :—

FALLY-HO PLATE.

Waif ... 1
Indian ... 2
Bodkin ... 3

PAVILION STAKES.

Cacab ... 1
Little Hope ... 2
Turncoat ... 3

NEW STAKES.

Lovely Lena ... 1
Merry Eyes ... 2
Daisy, Ridley ... 3

METROPOLITAN STAKES.

MacCartie's Camlin, W Smith ... 1
Gregory and Moinn's Fortunatus, Robinson ... 2
De Soysa's Repudiation, Wilcs ... 3

A magnificent race. Won by half-a-length.

Betting : 2 to 1 each Grong and Moth ; 3 to 1 Fortunatus ; 5 to 1 Colleen Juna ; 6 to 1 each Primrose, Way and Grill ; 10 to 1 each Sir John Camlin, Repudiation and Miss Mary ; and 12 to 1 Albyn and Belvedere.

PONY STAKES.

Parvo ... 1
Coochick ... 2
Lech ... 3

KIDDERPORE STAKES.

Soveral ... 1
Rina ... 2

JANUARY STAKES.

Auster ... 1
Monica ... 2
Ito ... 3

EARTHQUAKE IN BHAMO.

RANGOON, JAN. 12.

On Saturday morning, at 11-30 a.m., a strong earthquake shock was felt in Bhamo lasting several seconds. No damage was done.

THE KACHIN EXPEDITION.

News from Mogaung says that the Sana Column are not to be allowed a walk over. On Thursday morning a strong party of Kachins attacked the Camp of Major Atkinson at Maiteng. Our men were well prepared, and had no difficulty in beating off the assailants without loss on our side. Major Atkinson immediately despatched parties of police in pursuit ; who, however, did not come up with the Kachins, but succeeded in seizing a number of guns. Lieut. Chesney, with the Mogaung Column, joins Major Atkinson to-day. Yesterday the Kachin headmen visited Major Atkinson, and promised to pay fines in full.

DURBAR AT MANDALAY.

The principal of the Northern Shan chieftains, and notables are now arriving in Mandalay for the Durbar, which the Chief Commissioner holds on Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 27th Dec., arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ashworth, Mr — Moseriss, Mr
Barton, Mr and Miss — Norrin, Mr W
Bagnall, Mr R — Plant, Mrs and Miss Darvill
Bateman, Mr — Poulter, Mr and Mrs
Bessing, Mr R — Smith, Surg Capt A
Bouchier, Dr Ellen — Short, Capt and Mrs
Conell, Mr A — The Nawab of Baroda
Clark, Mr L J — Ullah, Mrs
Faulkner, Mrs, and infant — Williams, Mrs and 2 Miss
Jones, Mr, and infant — Walker, Miss
James, Dr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Ali Mahomed Abdullah Uesuf — Ellis, Mr
Berridge, Mr — Emanuel, Mr E
Copley, Major A P — Hahn, Mr
Graves, Mr — Spalding, Mr C S
Destombe Mr — Whitney, Mr and Mrs R S

FROM ISMAILIA.

Addie, Mr — O'Calligan, Mr D
Collins, Mr W A — Robertson, Mr and Mrs J
Coocster, Mr C — Trevethick, Mr
Douglas, Miss — Whitelaw, Mr and Mrs

FROM VENICE.

Dabziel, Mr — Ravenshaw, Capt and Mrs H A
Gibbons, Mr and Mrs Stanley — Ridges, Mr and Mrs
Jonas, Mr and Mrs — Seller, Mr T B

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE political and financial crisis caused by President Cleveland's Message on the Venezuelan question has continued to overshadow all other subjects during the week ; but the cloud has begun to lift and will scarcely be allowed to throw a gloom over the Christmas holidays.

President Cleveland's first message to Congress had such serious results financially, that £200,000,000 are said to have been lost. A second message was consequently sent in asking Congress to help him to stop the drain of the gold reserve. The contention of the American President with regard to the Monroe doctrine has been denounced by every European publicist.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Marquis of Lorne, and other public men have spoken on the foreign questions of the day, but in the controversies of home politics there is a natural lull.

No new development has taken place in regard to Armenia.

Lieut. Churchill, just returned from Cuba, seems to be of opinion that the chances of success rest with the rebels.

On Dec. 21 and 22, Lord Wolseley inspected the Military Academy at Woolwich and the Military College at Sandhurst, and addressed the cadets.

Bad weather during the week has resulted in numerous disasters and heavy loss of life at sea.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. Smyth, late Ben. C.S. ; Major Gen. H. Hosseason, Mad. Staff. ; Duke of Leeds ; Sir R. J. Harland, M.P. ; Dr. Hind ; Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick ; Mr. A. Savanborough ; Sergius Stepniak ; M. Max Lebaudy ; Lady Lethbridge.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 20th January has been fixed as the date of commencement of the Aligarh Camp.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the construction of a horse hospital for the Native Cavalry at Cawnpore.

CAPTAIN A. S. DUNLOP, R. A., on completion of his Staff College course, is posted to the 48th Field Battery.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned an available building at Sitapur being converted into a Roman Catholic chapel.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN J. A. BRADDELL, and Veterinary Lieutenant G. K. Walker have been detailed for duty in India.

SURGEON MAJOR S. T. M. CORKER, R. W. Barnes, and C. W. S. Magrath and Surgeon-Lieutenant W. P. Barter, Medical staff have been nominated for duty in India.

SURGEON-MAJOR KEAYS will now proceed in medical charge of the ninth troopship, and Surgeon-Major Geoghegan will proceed in charge of the eighth troopship.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS proceeded to Purneah on the 9th instant to inspect the "D." Troop of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles returning to Fort William on the 12th.

SURGEON-COLONEL C.F. CHURCHILL, A. M. S., is appointed an administrative Medical Officer on the Bengal Establishment in succession to Surgeon-Colonel Cuffe, transferred to the Punjab and will embark for India about the 15th instant.

LIEUT. W. S. MAULEY, 3rd Easter Division, R. A., expected to arrive at Bombay on the 13th instant, by the troopships Malabar will proceed forthwith to Karachi for temporary duty with No. 11 Company Western Division R. A., until Lieut. Bullen of that Company returns to duty about the 1st February next.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE extraordinary outburst of excitement produced on the other side of the broad Atlantic by Mr. Cleveland's unjustifiably bellicose message respecting a matter that hardly concerns the United States at all has, I am glad to say, considerably abated. Here in England there has been no change. From the first the people of this country with a degree of calmness that has called forth the unwilling admiration of people, who are for ever telling us that they do not love us—in other words are jealous of us—have steadfastly refused to take the American threats *au serieux*, and it requires two to make a quarrel. The fact that England looked on the ebullition in "the States" pretty much as an indulgent parent regards the occasional tantrums of a generally well-behaved child, and that our feeling throughout the scare has been one of sorrow more than anger, no doubt helped to allay the blizzard. Another and perhaps the most important factor was the financial crisis when, to quote the expressive words of a countryman of Mr. Cleveland and a man of moderation, the air of Wall-street was blue with curses of the President. Then came the sermons, and all who know anything about America are aware of the enormous influence exercised by the pulpit in the United States. Whatever may be the case in the Old World, ministers of religion are a great, a very great force, in the New World. In language that could not be used by an English journal the *Evening Post* of New York summed up the situation at the commencement of the present week. "He (Mr. Cleveland) got his fill of the bray of the mob on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday and Saturday he was overwhelmed with the execrations of business men. On Sunday he received the most unanimous and crushing rebuke that the pulpit of this country ever addressed to a President. He made his appeal to the conscience of the mob. He has now heard from the conscience of the God-fearing people, and their judgment upon him leaves him morally impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours." In the famous Plymouth Church at Brooklyn—where Henry Ward Beecher acquired his fame as a preacher—the congregation were so carried away by the eloquence of the Rev. Lyman Abbot that they endorsed his stirring appeal for peace by loudly cheering his sermon. I have suggested that the failures in the money market and the fall of American securities perhaps had most to do with the reawakening. The folly of Mr. Cleveland's threats were brought home to our friends. To make a Britisher feel you must touch him in his breeches pocket, is a sneer often levelled at us. The Britisher apparently is not the only person in the world who is sensitive in that part of his garments where he carries his gold. But it would be wrong to ignore the share that sentiment has had in overcoming the panic in the great Republic. The *Times*, following the lead of its able correspondent in New York, Mr. Smalley, who has himself acted the part of peacemaker, pays a just tribute to Mr. Pulitzer, the editor of the *New York World*, who hit upon the happy idea of cabling to men of light and leading in England for words of sympathy and conciliation. There are few leading New Yorkers better known or more respected in London than Mr. Pulitzer ; and his friends here will all hope that the courage he has exhibited during the past ten days will not do him any permanent injury. Of course his enemies, professional and politician, will do their best to make him suffer for his splendid services to the cause of peace, and already the *Sun* has begun to say nasty things about aliens. The *Sun* is amongst the most violent of the Jingo organs, and though it appears to admit that the President's message is *une affaire manque*, it professes to think that ultimate war is not only possible but probable "so long as England maintains in Canada an outpost of aggressive hostility against the United States." In that case there will be time for Mr. Edison to perfect those marvellous instruments of destruction which, if we are to believe the American papers, he has invented, and which, assuming all we read about them —a very big assumption,—are, as he truly says, calculated to "astonish the world." One of his pleasing devices is to fill the air with electric chains "like great snakes which would mean death to an advancing host." At any rate, this sort of thing would be cheaper than immense standing armies. Your Financial Member of Council will, I may venture to hope, keep his eye upon Mr. Edison. It is a pity that just when things in America are quieting down the arrival in New York of Lord Dunraven should be reported. Who knows what mischief may be caused by the re-opening of the miserable squabble about the wretched America Cup ?

A French Anglophobe, writing in a Parisian review a few weeks ago, argued that the Armenians were predestined to undergo their present unhappy experiences. Some nations, like some individuals, he said, are born under unpropitious stars. Both Italy and Armenia, or rather the Armenians, for there is no country of Armenia in the strict sense, are amongst the unlucky peoples of this world ; but while the Italians somehow manage in the end to turn their misfortunes to good account, the Armenians are unable to resist their evil genius. Perhaps one reason why Italians overcome adversity and Armenians do not, is that the former act upon the sound maxim that heaven helps those who help themselves, whereas the latter are too fond of looking to outsiders to deliver them from their troubles. However that may be, it does seem that the stars in their courses are fighting against the ill-omened Armenians. I have had occasion before to refer to the change in the attitude of the *Times*, which may in this matter, at all events, be accepted as the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office. When the Unionists came into power and Lord Salisbury succeeded Lord Rosebery in St. James's Park the leading journal solemnly warned the Sultan not to assume that the change of Government would tend to his advantage. There would, he was told, be absolutely no change of policy so far as the Armenians were concerned, and an intimation was conveyed that, although Mr. Gladstone, the stern foe of Turkish oppression, had retired from political life, he still possessed the power of stirring the feelings of his fellow countrymen, and that it would not take much to start him on a crusade the result of which might be disastrous to the Porte. In fact, Mr. Gladstone was held *in terrorem* over Abdul Hamid, and although we must condemn the intemperance of their language, we cannot but make some allowance for the indignation of those who in this country have taken a leading part in the agitation on behalf of the Armenians when they read in the *Times* such an article as that published on Christmas Day. Replying to those who seem to think that England, whatever the consequences, should draw the sword in revenge for the massacres perpetrated by the Turks, the *Times* asks how we are to act ? It points out that we can send neither an army nor a fleet to "Armenia." If we forced the passage of the Dardanelles and brought our naval power to bear upon the Sultan in Constantinople, the only course open to us, we should give the signal for a whosale onslaught upon the Christian subjects of his Majesty and precipitate a "conflict the bounds of which no human mind can foresee." Mr. Frederick Harrison, the distinguished leader of the Positivists, has said very much the same thing. No one will accuse him of being deaf to the cries of the suffering or of sympathy with the Ottoman methods of rule, but he, in an address delivered a few weeks ago, called attention to the "readiness of Evangelical enthusiasts to fall in with an anti-Musculman anti-pagan fanaticism which might possibly bring all Europe to the verge of a terrible war one thousand times more injurious to civilization than any cruelties inflicted by Oriental governments." There is another consideration that neither the *Times* nor Mr. Harrison refers to, and that is the view that may be taken of the Turkish situation by the Caliph's co-religionists in India. This is a consideration, however much it may be pooh-poohed or ignored by controversialists of the type of Canon MacColl, that presumably is having some weight with the Prime Minister just now. It would be desirable if some clearer and more definite statement as to the real attitude of Indian Moslems could be made known in this country. I happened a day or two ago to meet in the Strand a Mahomedan who rightly or wrongly is accepted as an authority here on the subject, and I asked him if it was actually the fact that the Indian branch of the Mussulman Church were interested in what is going on in Turkey. He emphatically replied that they are. "What do they think ?" I said. "That the Sultan is not being fairly treated," was the answer. One of the most energetic, perhaps the most energetic of the clerics who have joined the Armenian agitation, is Canon Charles Gore, the well-known editor of *Luz Mundi*. The comparative lightness of his duties as a member of the chapter of Westminster Abbey, to which position Lord Rosebery appointed him last year, enables him to devote no small portion of his time to the work fostered by the Duke of Westminster's Committee. Notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's complaint that the clergy of the Church of England as a body withheld their signatures from the memorial in favour of a great demonstration against the Turkish Government, ecclesiastics are more and more identifying themselves with the movement. For example, at the lecture given in London, on Monday, by Canon Gore a bishop presided, and the audience included an archdeacon, a canon, as well as several of the minor clergy. Canon Gore reiterated the old complaint against our Government of suppressing the Turkish consular reports. These have been kept back since 1892, and the inference is, as Canon Gore puts it, that "if their contents were widely and generally known, the storm of indignation would have been such as to sweep aside diplomacy and make it plain what the nation would and would not stand." But the portion of Canon Gore's deliverance that has attracted the most attention, and incurred the censure of the more sober portion of the English press, was his airy talk about the possibility of a disturbance of the peace of Europe. He commented on what he called the different temper with which people contemplated the possibility of war on behalf of the boundary of British Guiana as compared to that with which they viewed the possibility of war on behalf of "our most solemn pledges in regard to the Christian subjects of the Porte." He would, he added, ten thousand times rather and with ten thousand times greater conviction of right go to war in the latter case than in the former. I believe that the Duke of Argyll wrote the letter that appears in Wednesday's *Times* with some reluctance, and only at the pressing request of the Anglo-Armenian Committee. His idea is that, although Russian Government in Europe is bad, it is not so in Asia, and that the Czar should be allowed to deliver the Armenians. He does not apparently desire that Russia should at once march to Constantinople, but with reference to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey he does not hesitate to say that "if we cannot get other Powers to combine with us in the discharge of our common obligations we must give up our jealousies and even invite Russia to do what she could undoubtedly accomplish with comparative ease from her geographical position and her military power." It would be curious if this should prove to be the solution of the problem that has for so many months past been puzzling the Great Powers. I understand that information reached London yesterday from St. Petersburg to the effect that if England and two other powers express a wish that Russia should take active measures in Anatolia she is quite ready to do so. Prince Lobanof is said to have made such a declaration. Whether he has formally communicated this decision to Lord Salisbury or by what precise means the intelligence came to this country I am not in a position to say, but I heard it from someone who is extremely well informed on the Armenian side of the question. In this conexion it may be interesting to mention that Mr. Gladstone has a wonderfully high opinion of the enthusiastic Canon Gore, to whom I have referred above, and regards him as a coming Archbishop of Canterbury. Perhaps the veteran statesman's prepossessions are partially due to the Canon having thrown himself so heartily into the Armenian agitation, but there is no doubt that he is destined for high preferment. His pulpit manner is somewhat peculiar ; but he has a wonderful gift of exposition, and although he is a favourite of the High Church party, he is popular with the Nonconformists. Another of our Grand Young Ecclesiastics, Mr. Welldon, the headmaster of Harrow, is spoken of as the future Primate, and his chances of attaining the elevated position, are I should say, even better than those of Canon Gore. Both are confirmed bachelors, and both ambitious. Possibly they agree with Bacon that marriage is an impediment to "great enterprises," and that the "best works and of greatest merit for the public have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men."

Mr. W. Evans Darby is the Secretary of the Peace Society, and he has given very great offence to the advocates of the Armenians by his courage in saying what he thinks about the existing state of affairs in Asia Minor. About ten days ago a correspondent styling himself "A Radical," wrote a letter to the *Times* sarcastically asking why the Peace Society did not interfere when a portion of the Liberal Press was urging a course of action which if it meant anything meant war with Turkey "and with her possible supporters." Mr. Darby promptly replied expressing approval of Lord Salisbury's policy ; declaring that interference on the part of the Peace Society was made difficult owing partly to the "subtle and inflammatory conduct of Armenian revolutionary bodies" ; affirming that the Armenians "have in various ways been themselves blameworthy in regard to their Turkish fellow subjects" and that "one could not depend on statements made on their behalf." Canon MacColl replies in a tone that seems almost to imply that if he were the Grand Inquisitor and Mr. Darby were brought before him, it would go hard with that gentleman. But Mr. Darby stands to his guns, and in a further letter to this morning's *Times* shows that he is not to be easily put down by the fiery Canon. He, however, goes too far when he says that not a single voice is raised in protest against the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan in entering in Kafiristan upon "precisely the same occupation as the Sultan of Turkey." I referred last week to an article in the *Globe* on the threatened subjugation of the Kafirs, and that pronouncement has been followed by one on similar lines in another and more influential Conservative paper, the *Morning Post*. "We can," says the last named journal, "interpose effectually to prevent them (the Kafirs) from being compulsorily converted to Islam and made the subjects of Afghanistan. There are methods, moreover, by which we can so do without giving any offence at Cabul." I am not so sure of that. There are difficulties undreamt of by leader-writers in Fleet Street but perfectly well known to those who doubtless with the best of intentions are trying to get up an agitation on behalf of the unfortunate Kafirs. The Armenians, who are not without failings, and the Kafirs, who are not perfect, have each their champions in this country. To-day we hear something about "the (comparatively) defenceless natives of Ashantee." Are we to have an Ashantee as well as an Armenian and a Kafir agitation ?

Messrs. Bolling and Lowe have sent me a copy of their annual review of the iron and steel trades. They are able to report that business in general all over the country has revived, and that prices of raw materials as well as manufactured articles have considerably advanced during the past six months. The following paragraph will be of special interest to your readers :—"Extension of Railways in India will further open up the country, but it is unsatisfactory to see the decline in exports thence of steel and iron that now falls to the share of Great Britain against Continental rivals ; the reduction amounts to nearly 40 per cent. in 10 years." Mr. Chamberlain in a very commercial spirit is devoting himself to the task of finding new markets for English manufactures. Is there no one who can look after the old markets ?

THE Government of India have decided that when military officers are deputed for duty with Imperial Service Troops for periods under six months, and are not seconded in their regiments, their pay and allowances shall continue to be a charge against the military estimates, the deputation and travelling allowances only being charged to the Civil (Political) Department. But when officers are deputed for periods exceeding six months, and are seconded in their regiments all expenditure on their account, including their pay and allowances, will be charged to the Civil Department.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 10.

ACCORDING to the latest report, the Ranes who disappeared when the soldiers were in Satary have put themselves in evidence in a bold fashion. About three days ago Mr. Baptista de Souza from Aldona proceeded to Usgaum, and hired a boat to cross the river. On reaching the other side he was informed that a gang of Ranes were prowling about, and was advised to return, which he did at once, but to his surprise he found that another gang was waiting for him this side. He was caught at once, and was to be dealt with severely, but his entreaties prevailed, and he was allowed to go after receiving a good beating. Mr. B. de Souza, who is a trader at Amraoti, has at Usgaum some property which the Ranes consider belongs to them, and if they knew that Mr. de Souza was a land holder he would have fared worse. All people belonging to Velhas Conquistas who have obtained lease of ground in the Novas Conquistas are considered to be usurpers, and have to face hostility from these people. The coming down of the Ranes so far to Usgaum does not augur well for the security of the people. A man, who lately returned from Satary, explains how the European soldiers are found dead. The people whose villages have been burnt down have fled to the hills far interior to a day's distance. The men have sworn vengeance. They are reported to prepare *chapatties* for three days, and with this food and their guns they descend the precipitous hill, taking a day for the journey. They lay in ambush at places where soldiers are likely to pass, and shoot them down. They spend a day on this murderous errand, and on the third day return to their haunts climbing up the hill like cats by aid of creepers and anything they can lay their hands upon. A case is reported to have lately occurred where hay was stacked in large quantity. Some European soldiers passing by the way were fired upon, and two of them were killed. The soldiers turned round to find out the enemy, but could discover none, and thereupon set fire to the hay stack. Two men were found emerging from the hay, and they were caught and sent to Pangim.

No outward sign of the work done by the War Council is perceptible. There are only changes in the staff of the members which appear in the *Boletim Official* from time to time. Colonel Villars' substitution appears to have been brought about by the unpleasantness of the work to which the Council is put. At all events, no decision from that martial corporation has been announced, and the dilatoriness is quite in keeping with the prolongation of the *statu quo* which is aimed at by the creators of the imaginary sedition and revolt.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to "Justitia's" letter in your to-day's issue I most humbly and respectfully beg to refer him to my two letters in which I have at length suggested the remedies which would improve the status and redress many of the grievances of Municipal clerks. "The Municipal Servants' list," which "Justitia" so much likes, is only a printed copy of the Service Register kept in the Chief Accountant's Office, and for which a clerk, designated "Pension and Service Register Clerk," is maintained. The Municipality has had thus already its "Gradation and Servants' lists," but they have never been cared for. Influence and influence only, is paramount in the Municipal service, as would clearly appear from the fact that those who would not do elsewhere for a moment, and who were once pronounced unfit to serve the Municipality, have been through that influence duly installed in the Municipal service. The column "Educational Attainment" in the "Municipal Servants' list" must be very carefully revised, and for that purpose the Municipal employes, most of whose qualifications come between 5th, 6th and 7th standards and "Appeared at the Matriculation," called upon to produce certificates of their educational attainment. The standing grievance of the Municipal clerks is that their claims for promotion have been and are ignored in preference to the outsiders with influence to back them, but without any special qualifications, as would very clearly appear by very carefully going through the list. This evil can be remedied if the Municipal Commissioner and his energetic assistant, the Chief Accountant, took into their heads to do so, and be it said to the credit of the present Municipal Commissioner that he has upto now tried to move on the same lines. I should be very glad to join the "Clerks' Union," and help it in my own humble way. Hoping that you will with your usual kindness give this a corner in your valued journal,—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 11. GROSS INJUSTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE annual sports in connection with the above Gymkhana came off on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the railway quarters at Parel, and will be continued this afternoon. The ground was excellently laid out and decorated with banners and buntings under the supervision of the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. A. Sawyers, assisted by Messrs. J. F. Pennock and E. A. Devonshire. The preparation of the race-course was entrusted to Messrs. B. Johnson and A. Paterson, who, with the assistance of Messrs. W. Fry and W. Carr, carried out their task most admirably. The arrangements of several obstacles along the race-course showed good judgment and excellent taste on the part of those who were entrusted with that work. A large shamiana, containing raised seats, was erected on the west side of the compound for the accommodation of the members, who had turned out in large numbers with their families and friends to take part in this annual fixture. A large crowd of native spectators had lined the compound five or six deep to witness the sports. Alongside the shamiana a piece of ground was prepared for an open-air dance, which commenced after the conclusion of the sports. A couple of merry-go-rounds were provided for the amusement of the children, who seemed to enjoy them greatly. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band was in attendance, and played selections of music at intervals in a small mandap, which was erected in the middle of the race-course. There were in all thirteen events fixed for the day, all of which were well contested and gone through most successfully. A good deal of interest was evinced in the Native obstacle races, which proved to be most amusing to the spectators. Messrs. B. Johnson and A. Paterson were the handicappers, while Messrs. W. Fry, W. Carr and A. Wilson acted as referees. Mr. E. A. Devonshire, as a clerk of the race-course, and Mr. S. E. Tuffield as a starter, discharged their duties creditably. A couple of clowns pleased the spectators with their clever buffooneries and antics. The following are the results of the several events contested :—

75 YARDS' SKIPPING RACE (for girls over 8 and under 14 years of age)—(Members).—Ida Paterson 1, Anna Fry, 2, Edith Ward 3.

SIAMESE TWIN RACE (four annas entrance fee—open).—V. Gibbins and T Reed 1, G Lyons and R Westerman 2, C. Twiss and A Irving 3.

50 YARDS' RACE (for girls under eight years).—Maggie Paterson 1, L. C. King 2, Bartha Ashdown 3.

15 YARDS' STONE-PICK-UP CONTEST (for boys over eight and under fourteen years).—H. Blan and P. Malone (tie) 1, C. Malone 2, J. Paterson 3.

OBSTACLE RACE (Members).—G Lyons 1, H. Williams 2, C. Roberio 3.

50 YARDS HANDICAP (for boys under eight years)—(Members).—D. Heady and J. Paterson (tie) 1, C. Tuffield 2, M. Corzfield 3.

¼ MILE HANDICAP (8 ans. entrance fee—open).—T. Reed 1, H. Williams 2, E. D. Smith 3.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (Members).—A. Westerling, 88 yards 1, C. Roberio, 82 yards 2, A. Barker, 80 yards 3.

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.—Bhow Rama 1, Annaji Harri 2, Mahadoo Succaram 3.

100 YARDS' HANDICAP (for boys any age up to fourteen years)—Members.—C. Malone 1, G. Blan 2, C. Tuffield 3, St. O. Ringrow 4.

SACK RACE (Members)—R. Westerman 1, C. Roberio 2, A. Allen 3.

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.—Bhikhia Succaram 1, Succaram Hariba 2, Pandoo Rowji 3.

EXTRA NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.—Annaji Harri 1, Pandoo Rowji 2, Gainoo Bhow 3.

THE nomination of M. Adolphe Bonnet to the high post of Prefect of the Department of the Correze suggests some curious reflections upon the competitive examination system. M. Bonnet, who is still a young man, tried thirteen years ago to get an appointment in the capacity of clerk at the Hotel de Ville and failed. He was found to be absolutely the last among the candidates when the result of the examination was published. At the head of the list was M. Cuenot, an honours man and a Doctor of Laws, who is now a clerk in the Works Department. The rival he so signally defeated, M. Bon[illegible] is now a sort of Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, who has to keep up quite a little court in the chief town of the Department of which he is Prefect and is escorted wherever he goes by a detachment of military.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE columns operating in Lushailand will probably begin their return march at the close of the present month.

BABU Nilambhar Mukharji, ex-Chief Justice and Minister of Kashmir, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, receiving 39 votes against 30 obtained by Moulvi Baddruddin.

THE Government of Madras has approved the proposals of the Sanitary Engineer to deal with the water-supply and drainage schemes of Negapatam, Cuddapah, Calicut, Bellary and Salem during 1896, and states that the Coonoor water-supply scheme should also be included in the programme for the year.

CAPTAIN J. HARVEY, R.A., unpaid Attache, Burma Intelligence Branch, accompanied by two Military Surveyors, and one Burmese-Shan Interpreter, has proceeded from Rangoon to Thazi, from whence he goes on by a new route to Mong Hsing in the Mekong Valley carrying on reconnaissance work.

THE appointment which Mr. F. B. Herbert goes to take up in Burma, is that of manager of the Burma State Railway. He will officiate there for four months, pending the return of Mr. G. F. Mathew, who has taken an extension of leave till May. Mr. G. A. Andersou acts for Mr. Hebbert as Under-Secretary in the Public Works Office.

REGARDING the policy to be pursued in the matter of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, no decision is likely to be pronounced until the Viceroy resumes work. It is unlikely that any heroic measures will be taken, though possibly efforts may be made to gain greater facilities for trade in return for minor concessions to the Tibetans in respect of grazing rights.

MAJOR Shakespeare, Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, will vacate that appointment shortly, having to rejoin his regiment, the Royal Canadians. He has done excellent work in the Lushai country since 1890 ; and as a contemporary remarks, the Political Department will grudge the departure of so good an officer for regimental duty.

THE question of the transfer of the Chittagong Division of Bengal to Assam still hangs fire. Statistics are now being prepared at Shillong showing what extra establishment would be needed in case the transfer were made. If the change involves inereased administrative expenditure, it will scarcely commend itself to the Government of India.

A NATIVE intermediate class passenger, travelling the other day from Lahore to Multan, was taken ont dead at the Khanpur Railway station. The body of the deceased was found lying strangled between the seats. The crime was apparently perpetrated before reaching Multan, so that by the time the train got so far as Khanpur, the culprit had several hours start and made good his escape. The police are making the usual inquiries.

IN connection with the recent railway accident at Phillour, driver J. Mullinex was arrested on Tuesday by Inspector Bridges at Saharanpur, under Section 101 of the Railway Act, and was afterwards released on bail for Rs. 1,500, two sureties of Rs. 500 each, and Rs. 500 on his own recognizances. The driver is said to have disobeyed signals and thereby caused the collision.

ON Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, says the *Mandalay Herald*, a number of Burmese well-to-do elders, subscribed and bought up a large number of geese, duck, fowls, different varieties of small birds, and several cows, which they let loose in the jungle. If this was to prevent them being killed the desired object, adds our contemporary, was certainly not attained, for a number of *budmashes* went for the released geese, duck and fowls, and sold them to the highest bidders. The cows were distributed amongst the various phoongyi kyoungs, and will no doubt have a good time of it.

A CIVIL suit, involving a question of about forty lakhs, is occupying the attention of the Sub-Judge of Ghazipur, Rai Krishen Lall. The widowed Rani of the late Raja Samboo Naravan of Benares is plaintiff, and Babu Srinarayan Singh is defendant. The former claims the whole property, movable and immovable, as sole heir, and the latter claims it as the next male heir. The evidence of a large number of influential gentlemen has been taken on commission, and several more have yet to be examined. Some members of the Allahabad Bar are engaged on both sides.

MR. WAY and his party, whose safety is reported to be the cause of some anxiety at Rangoon, are engaged on the survey of a route for establishing direct railway communication between Burma and Assam. Surveying with this object has been going on for some years, but the physical difficulties of the routes that has been explored so far have been found to be too great. The present survey has been carried up further north, and follows a line from Makum in Assam across the Paekoi range and through the Hukong Valley to Mogaung. The last report of the party was that after great difficulties they had succeeded in establishing themselves on the summit of the dividing range, which reaches in places a height of seven thousand feet. They were to remain there exploring the passes until the end of December, when they were to descend and continue their survey work in the Hukong Valley.

THE annual Financial Statement will, according to present arrangements, by made be Sir James Westland on March 19th, a little earlier than the usual date.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ELLES, having completed the tour of inspection he has been making through the Bengal Command, returned to headquarters at Naini Tal on the 6th instant.

THIRTEEN candidates competed in the recent examination for two vacancies in the Superior Accounts branch of the Public Works Department. Gangarama Kaula, of Lahore, and Mr. G. D. Chanter, of Simla, gained the first places on the list, and ten of the competitors qualified for admission to the Department.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 14th Dec., were for passengers, etc. Rs. 79,269, and for goods, etc., Rs. 91,850, making altogether Rs. 1,71,119, or an average receipt per mile

THE NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

A MEETING of the members of the above fund was held on Saturday afternoon, at its office, under the presidency of Mr. Dhanjishah Hormasji Karaka. Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, agent to the fund, read the report of the directors, which stated :—

In conformity with Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, we have called this general meeting, and beg to lay before you our report of the working of the company for the period ending 31st December 1895. The company commenced its business on the 1st March 1895, and was registered on the 16th July 1895, under the Indian Companies' Act 1882. During the first three months viz., March, April and May, it enlisted 2,147 members on its roll. The number of members who have joined since the 1st June and up to the 31st December 1895, is 111. The total number of members admitted to the company up to 31st December last thus comes to 2,258, of these 71 members were struck off the roll, viz. 51 owing to default in payment of monthly subscriptions, 6 owing to death, 1 owing to suicide, 1 owing to having Married before the time allowed for Marriages, and 12 owing to double admissions, which leaves actually 2,187 members on the roll of the company. Out of this number, 1227 members are in the 1st Class, 332 in the 2nd, 448 in the 3rd and 180 in the 4th class. The number of female members is 1,034 and that of Male members 1,153. There has been an unusually large number of Marriages among the members of our community during the period under review, and this, the Directors attribute to the undue haste and impatience shewn by several members in getting themselves married as early as possible so as to get at once what benefit they could from the several funds which have been established of late. The number of actual marriages which have taken place up to date and for which Certificates have been filed are 359. Of these 252 have taken place in Bombay, 34 at Surat, 22 at Bulsar, 17 at Naosari, 12 at Broach, 4 at Saronda and 4 at Nargole in the Thana District, 5 at Udwada, 4 at Bilimora, 2 at Karachi, 2 at Ahmedabad, and 1 at Poona. The directors further beg to state that 54 members have availed themselves of the benefit of Article 31 of the Articles of Association of the company which provides for Advances to be made to members or guardians in contemplation of, and prior to, marriages and accordingly an advance of Rs. 100 was made to each of them in anticipation of their marriages. 121 members have also availed themselves of the benefit of Article 32 which provides for interim grants being made, pending payment of Bonus in the month of March following their marriages, and Rs. 100 have been paid to each of them. In all a sum of Rs. 17,500 has been already paid to various members in the shape of Advances and Interim payments on account of marriages, and this sum will be taken into account when the Marriage Bonus becomes payable to them in March next. After paying off Rs. 17,500 on account of Advance and Interim payments to members as aforesaid, the funds in our possession this day amount to Rs. 83,316-12-10. Of this, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been lodged as fixed Deposits in the following Banks :—

Viz. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Rs.	10,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China „	10,000
Agra Bank, Limited ..... „	10,000
Credit Lyonnais ..... „	10,000
Rupees...	40,000

Rs. 20,000 stand to the credit of our current account with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Rs. 21,506-11-10 to the credit of the current account with the Bank of Bombay, and Rs. 1,810-1-0 being the amount of collection received during the last two days, viz. 30th and 31st December last, on which the Banks were closed on account of the Christmas Holidays, are in the hands of the Agents.

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, all the present Directors (except the "Ex-Officio" Director) retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) F. R. WADIA, DHUNJEESHA H. KARAKA, RUTTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, "Ex Officio," Directors.

Bombay, 2nd January 1896.

Mr. Forbes proposed that, instead of laying their money in different banks, they should deposit them in the Bank of Bombay alone. He said that in times of financial depression it was safe to place their money in the Bank of Bombay. One of the directors explained that Rs. 40,000 were deposited in different banks for a certain period without interest. The directors had intended to purchase Government loans, but as the prices of Government Promissory notes went up to Rs. 107 or Rs. 109, they gave up the idea for the time being. The proposal was put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Sahlar, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention of the members to the fact that according to rules those members who had joined from the commencement of the fund would be entitled to get the full benefit, and no deduction would be made from the bonus to be paid to them at their marriages, without any regard to the period within which they married after they once become members. Owing to this rule the intending members paused before joining the fund. This defect in their rules was one which they ought to amend at an early date, if they wished to keep the fund on a solid basis.

Mr. Registrar pointed out rule No. 18, which made it obligatory upon every member to pay calls for three years, and if they married within three years, a sum equal to unpaid calls was to be deducted from their bonus.

Mr. Forbes said that this was like stabbing in the dark, as this was not mentioned in the prospectus supplied to the members. This rule was an after-thought on the part of directors. Each member would scarcely get more than Rs. 250, and if the amount equal to three years' calls was deducted from their bonus, they would hardly get a farthing.

Mr. Registrar said that this argument would meet the earliest and earnest attention of the directors.

After the same directors were re-appointed, the meeting terminated with the usual compliment to the chair.

POREBUNDER NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—This little town has in it a Sanskrit patshala, an excellent girls' school, a flourishing Anglo-Vernacular school, and a large Vernacular school, besides some six or seven private schools, one of which is the Victoria Jubilee Madressa, teaching Urdu and Gujerati, mainly to the Mohomedan boys, and the others elementary Gujerati. All these institutions have had a very busy time during the past six weeks owing to their annual examinations, which were held in the respective schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Southern Division. The per centage of passes to the number presented was especially high in the girls' school and in the higher classes of the Anglo-Vernacular school.

Tuesday evening was fixed for the prize-distribution ceremony, prior to which a cricket match was played between the eleven of the Anglo-Vernacular Cricket Club and those of the Taluka School here. Shortly after daybreak the Sar-nayayadhish, the First Class Magistrate, the Deputy Educational Inspector, the Police Inspector, and other gentlemen presented themselves on the newly-prepared ground by the sideward of the Sultan Baugh to see the match, which was much enjoyed by the boys and masters of both schools. The match was over at about 10-30 a.m. The latter having won the toss, elected to field and the former to bat, and scored as follows :—

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.
1st Innings.

	Score.
K. Hirji	18
Bhawrao	1
H. Amritlal	30
Jatashankar	20
Girdharial	4
Umedral	14
Ramjee	3
Navtamlal	2
Vasonjee	1
Tribhowan	1
Dolatral	0
Parshotam	1
Total	94
Byes	13
Grand Total	107

TALUKA SCHOOL.

	1st Innings. Score.	2nd Innings. Score.
Chhagan	2	5
Gordhan	2	2
Gungadas	0	0
Chhaganlal	3	3
Mulshankar	0	2
Jetho	0	0
Jadao	5	1
K. Jagjiwan	0	11
Keshowram	2	0
Arb Adrus	5	1
Madha	0	4
Hirji	1	0
Baldev	0	4
Total	20	32
Byes	5	5
Grand Total	25	37—62

As shown above, the Taluka school was beaten by 45 runs and an innings

NUBAR PASHA, ex-Premier of Egypt, has been created a G.C.S.I., in recognition of his services to Egypt and of his share in maintaining cordial relations between the British and Egyptian Governments. The *Times'* Cairo correspondent says the harmony between the British and the native officials, which has never been so complete as at present, began upon Nubar's return to office, and the present Premier, Mustapha Fehmy, maintains the policy of conciliation.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE STRANGMAN.)

REVERSAL OF A DECREE.

TIMMAPPA KUPPAYA vs. RAMA VENKANNA NAIK.

THIS was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. R. H. Moscardi, acting District Judge of Kanara. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. D. A. Idgunji for the defendant and respondent.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving judgment on the appeal, said: A sub-lease differs from the assignment of a lease in that it creates no privity of contract between the sub-tenant and the landlord. The landlord has to deal with his lessee, and not with the sub-tenants of the latter. The English authorities show conclusively that a landlord putting an end by the proper notice to the tenancy of his tenant thereby determines the estate of the under-tenants of the latter. This is undoubted law. Roe vs. Wiggs (2 Bos. and P., p. 330, N. R.) Mellor vs. Watkins (L. R., 9 Q. B., p. 400.) Woodfall on Landlord and Tenants, page 359. The question is whether a different rule should be applied in this Presidency by reason of the provisions of Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code of 1879 or for and other cause. We think not. The provisions of the section in question, in directing that a landlord must give the notice therein required to his tenant and making no reference to the sub-tenants of the latter, rather imply the contrary, and convenience points in the same direction. The landlord, in many cases, knows nothing about the sub-tenants of his lessee, and when he has given due notice to and terminated the tenancy of the latter, and it may be, as here, has resorted to legal measures to evict him, it would be a hardship on him to find that he had to begin proceedings all over again against the sub-tenants. An assignee of a lease is of course in a different position, for he is brought by his assignment into direct relations with the landlord. The surrender of a lease by the lessee also gives rise to wholly different considerations. Great Western Railway Company vs. Smith (L. R., 2 Ch. Div., p. 253.) We must, therefore, hold on the facts as found by the District Judge that notice by the plaintiff to the defendant in this case was not necessary, and reversing his decree, restore that of the Subordinate Judge with costs throughout on the defendant.

A HINDU MORTGAGOR TRANSFERRING HIS RIGHTS TO A MAHOMEDAN.

ALI SAHEB WALAD SHAIK HUSEIN KALSEKAR vs. SHABJEE WALAD SHAIK MAHOMED RAKHANJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manekshah appeared for the appellant and plaintiff; and Mr. V. G. Bhandarker for the defendants and respondents. Plaintiff brought his suit for the redemption of certain lands situate at Dasur, alleging that about the year 1843 they were mortgaged by the original owner, the deceased Bhagwant Bapujirao Surve, to defendant No. 1 for Rs. 150, that after Bhagwant's death his son Balaji become owner, whose right, title and interest in the said lands were sold at a court-sale in the year 1880 and purchased by him (plaintiff), and that defendants Nos. 2 and 3 were mortgagees of defendant No. 1. Defendant No. 2 replied, "inter alia," that defendant No. 1 re-mortgaged the property in suit to him for Rs. 150 in the year 1843, that redemption could be allowed only on payment of Rs. 150 for principal and Rs. 588 for interest, and contended that, as prior to the alleged sale to the plaintiff one Lakshman, a grand-son of Bhagwunt, had sold his property including the lands in suit on October 12th, 1877, to one Kaji Ismail valad Bawa Saheb whose heirs were then claiming to redeem the lands, they should be made parties. Kaji Abdul valad Bawa Saheb, the grandfather uncles of defendants Nos. 4 to 10, urged that the heirs of Kaji Ismael, and not the plaintiff, were the owners of the lands, their deceased father having purchased them from Lakshman previous to the alleged purchase by the plaintiff. The Subordinate Judge of Rajapur passed a decree for plaintiff, that he do recover the lands on payment to defendants Nos. 2 and 3 of Rs. 748 plus interest at 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 150 from March 1st, 1893, till payment, observing that the law of damdupat on which plaintiff relied was not applicable as the parties to the suit were Mahomedans. In appeal the District Judge of Ratnagiri confirmed the decree with costs. From this decision plaintiff preferred this appeal to the High Court.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the appeal, said:—Plaintiff, a Mahomedan, brought in 1880 at a court sale the right, title and interest of a judgment-debtor, who was a Hindu, and who had mortgaged the propepty to the defendant 1, a Mahomedan, in 1843 for Rs. 150. The mortgage was one with possession; the profits were to be taken in lieu of a part of the interest, and the remainder, Rs. 12 a year, was to be paid by the mortgagor. In point of fact nothing was ever paid. Defendant contends that as plaintiff, the present owner of the equity of redemption, is a Mahomedan, the rule of damdupat does not apply, and he is bound to pay the whole amount of interest that is due from 1843 to the date of redemption. Plaintiff contends that as the original debtor, the mortgagor, was a Hindu, the rule of damdupat applies throughout. The courts below have adopted the defendant's contention. We think this is not quite right. As long as the mortgagor is a Hindu the rule of damdupat applies, so that as soon as the interest equalled the principal, further interest would stop, and no more than double the principal could ever be recovered; double the principal, therefore, is the full amount of debt for which the land could be charged and liable in the hands of a Hindu debtor. A purchase by a Mahomedan would not, in our opinion, affect the past relationship or increase the amount with which the land was charged at the time of the purchase. Neither would the Mahomedan become personally liable. When, however, a Mahomedan becomes the debtor, the rule of damdupat no longer applies, and there is no limit to the amount of interest recoverable, the stop, therefore, would be removed, interest would at once begin to run, the debt would increase, and the land in his hands would be liable for the increased debt. We must, therefore, vary the decree by ordering that on payment of Rs. 300 with Rs. 12 a year for interest from the 5th April 1880 to date of payment, and costs throughout within six months of this date, plaintiff recover possession of the land mortgaged; and that in default of such payment, he be foreclosed.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

THE following letter has been addressed to the secretary of a local Native Gymkhana :—Dear Sir,—I beg respectfully to approach, and to inquire of you the following, and for which favourable and accurate reply I shall feel highly obliged. Please let me be aware of the distinction that has been kept in clubs, between a Life member and the Secretary. 1. As regards their duties in connection with a cricket club, i.e., of putting and asking any questions and informations, respectively to each other, and that are necessary. 2. As regards their honour in the way of writing and in the club in general. Suppose a Life member has made the club rich in many ways, can the Secretary call him a common member, and is he to be treated like others. 3. Can a Life member oppose the Secretary's suggestions which is nothing but merely a loss to the club. Early reply is solicited as the time for general meeting is very near at the same time wishing you a happy and in addition a prosperous year 1896. Excuse for unnecessary troubles.—I beg to remain Sir, your most obedient Servant. Then followed the signature.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE following circular has been issued in consequence of the disorder at the recent convocation :—

The Vice-Chancellor greatly regrets to have to call the attention of the Under-graduates of the Punjab University to the grave impropriety of the behaviour of the majority of those of them who attended yesterday's Convocation. The noise in the gallery through out the proceedings, but especially during the delivery of the Vice-chancellor's address, was so great that it was impossible for persons in the body of the hall to hear what was said :—

The Vice-Chancellor trusts that this noise was due merely to thoughtlessness—so each undergraduate talking in a low tone to his neighbour, under the mistaken idea that he was making no noise whatever; he trusts that it was not due to any intentional discourtesy on the part of the under-graduates. It would be a great misfortune if the students of the Punjab University were to abandon the courtesy of manner for which the East has been proverbial from time immemorial, and were to imagine that in imitating Western rudeness, they were imitating Western independence.

But whatever may have been the cause of the interruption, it is clear that the interruption itself cannot be permitted to continue. The Convocation of the University is not a spectacle or entertainment; it is a formal assembly of the University for the discharge of its highest duties, and its proceedings must be conducted with all the decorum suitable to the occasion.

The Vice-Chancellor trusts that it is only necessary to point out to the under-graduates the fault that has been committed and that it will not be repeated. If it is repeated it may be necessary for the University to exclude altogether from its Convocation those of its members who have shown themselves unfit to take part in it.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Mandalay. A European named Hyde has been committed to the Sessions there on a charge of murder. He had been living for some time past in the jungle as a hunter. A report came to Mr. Foster, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Singu, that Hyde had killed two Burmans, and Mr. Foster at once went out and arrested him. Hyde then said, it is alleged, that he had shot three men. Hyde, it is added, can give no reason for what he did, and says it is all like a dream to him, but that a rebellion was expected, and he set about crushing it.

THE BOER QUESTION.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. CLARK M. P.

IF it be admitted that to hear the other side is a good thing we need offer no apology for the views on the Transvaal question expressed in the following interview. True those views differ considerably from the impressions one is apt to gather from a study of Reuter's daily telegrams; but they are the opinions of a man who has studied the points at issue upon the spot and with exceptional opportunities of acquainting himself with the facts of the case. Dr. G. B. Clark, member for Caithness-shire, who is at present staying in Calcutta, together with his friend and fellow-member, Mr. J. Caldwell, M. P. for Mid-Lanark, has known the Transvaal for the last thirty years. For seven years, indeed, he filled the responsible post of Consul General in London for the South African Republic—a circumstance which may serve to indicate the intimacy of his relations with the Boers, for whom he entertains a high respect. To an "Englishman" representative who waited upon him yesterday he was good enough to explain his views on the subject at length, and to state his reasons for holding those views. Dr. Clark knows almost too much about South Africa for the ordinary interviewer. He has the history of Cape Colony, of the Orange Free State, and of the Transvaal Republic so completely at his finger's ends, that it is at times a little difficult to follow him as he graphically sketches in the lines of each development, and pursues them to their extreme and obscurest limits. The broad facts are tolerably well known, and are comprised in the emigration of a large contingent of Boers from the Cape owing to the misgovernment of the country; in the annexation of the Orange Free State by the British and the further flight of the Boers across the Vaal; and in the abortive attempt of Great Britain to repeat her performance in the Free State and drive the Boers still further north. Dr. Clark does not believe in Mr. Cecil Rhodes' political methods, although he admires his talents and success.

"You ask me why Mr. Rhodes has resigned?" said the ex-Consul in reply to the question. "I would say because it is possible that he has been pulling the wires in this business. It looks uncommonly like a repitition of the Griqualand West affair. When diamonds were discovered in that district Rhodes and others rushed it and managed to seize it from the Orange Free State. It was first of all made a crown colony, and afterwards annexed to Cape Colony. The Presidents of the Free State complained, but his mouth was shut by means of a railway and other sops. Now it seems to me the same game is being tried at Johannesburg."

"What do you think of Dr. Jameson's position?"

Dr. Jameson's position is exactly that of any man who makes a raid at the head of armed men into a peaceful country. He has gone without out of the law, and cannot complain if he is shot."

"But does not his action seem more justified if he was invited by the Johannesburg people, and came to their assistance?"

"If they wanted him to come why didn't they help him when he got there?" Dr. Clark took up the "Englishman," and with a look of incredulous surprise with a somewhat incredulous smile, "I see they are reported to have fought for thirty-six hour," said he. "That's very improbable. And the Boers are said to have outnumbered Jameson's force six times over, besides being in possession of artillery."

"That is the gospel according to Reuter."

"Why, how many men had Jameson? One thousand. That means that he was fighting 6,000 Boers—with their artillery—for thirty-six hours. Now when I tell you that the standing Army of the Republic consists of exactly one hundred men, and that their artillery is confined to half a dozen guns you may guess how much reliance is to be placed upon that statement."

"But the regular forces may have been supplemented by volunteers."

"There are not more than six thousand able-bodied Boers scattered over a country as large as France. How could they collect so many men at a few hours' notice to oppose Jameson?"

Mr. Caldwell, M. P., who was present, here suggested that the number of the Boers was originally put at 1,500. Dr. Clark admitted that that might be a nearer estimate, provided the camp followers were included. Dr. Clark does not think Joubert could have had more than 500 or 600 men. An even smaller force would, however, in his opinion, have sufficed to beat back the invaders. The Boers, he observed, were such splendid marksmen, and he mentioned an encounter at some unpronounceable place where 300 British were picked off by 80 Boers.

"There is a curious story told of the only survivor of that incident," continued Dr. Clark. "The Dutch leader was coolly instructing his men as to the opponents they were to shoot. 'You Paul, take the short man,' he was saying. 'You, Dirk, look to the one on the left. I will settle the big man in the middle.' When about to give the order to fire, however, he paused, and then cried out excitedly 'No, no, Don't shoot. The short man owes me £5 for forage.' That was how the survivor's life was spared."

"What do you suppose, Dr. Clark, became of the people in Johannesburg while the fighting was going on?"

"Nothing at all. The great body of the Uitlanders had probably no sympathy with the raid."

"But are there no disabilities, then, and do the foreigners not object to them?"

"Those that there were did not. In no country in the world have foreigners so many advantages. In America, for example, a foreigner must have resided in the country for five years before he can become naturalized. On the contrary, a foreign resident in the Transvaal can become a voter for the second Chamber after two years' residence. In five years he is entitled to vote for the First Chamber, but not to sit in it, a reactionary period of seven years ago, and law was then passed, rendering it necessary for all not born in the country to have resided in it continuously for nineteen years before they could be elected to the first Volksraad."

"Are these privileges granted to all foreigners?"

"To a man, without exception. The convention of 1884 gave Great Britain control over the foreign relations of the Transvaal. The Boers didn't care two pence about their foreign relations so long as they were permitted to govern themselves in their own country. But the British residents imagined that on account of this foreign supervision exercised by the Government of her Majesty they were entitled, as British subjects, to naturalization in the Transvaal. They wished to be both British subjects and citizens of the South African Republic—a position which was obviously untenable."

"Was this their only grievance—was there no commandeering?"

"It was only to be expected that commandeering should prevail in a country surrounded, as the Transvaal was some years ago, by various warlike tribes. The Government was constantly compelled to take up arms against those tribes, and naturally they wanted all the able-bodied men in the State, whether native-born or foreign, to co-operate in safeguarding their common interests."

"We have been told that the British was the only race against which this commandeering system was put in practice."

"It was practised upon all the nationalities represented in the Transvaal. There was certainly a reservation made in favour of Belgian subjects. For some time the Belgians were the only people exempted. Then two years ago a number of bank clerks and other men of that class who had gone to Johannesburg were ordered out to serve against a black chief. They refused to go, and finally they were forcibly despatched to the front. That drew attention to the matter in England, and the effect of Sir Henry Loch's intervention was that a law passed to prevent the commandeering of men living in cities and engaged in commercial pursuits. However, men of any nationality who are cultivating farms are still liable, as is only right and fitting, seeing that they are defending their lives and property from savages."

"And are Uitlanders not subject to further taxation than the citizens of the Republic?"

"No. The system of taxation there is the simplest in the world. Every person pays ten shillings a year for his house. He may have any amount of land round about it, but the ten shillings remains unaltered. If he has a farm he pays thirty shillings per annum for that, which consists 6,000 acres. These are all the direct taxes, and the taxes upon dutiable articles fall upon all alike and are heavy in proportion to the consumption of each. Probably the Uitlanders pay more because they consume more. There is no excise."

"I suppose, Dr. Clark, you have exchanged views with Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett on the vexed question of the humanity of the Boers."

"We have had some passages in the House over that very question," replied Dr. Clark. "I belive the stories about Boer cruely to natives are all moonshine. I have travelled all over South Africa, from the basin of the Zambesi to the Cape, and I never saw natives so happy and—for natives—so civilised as in the Transvaal. So far is the Government of the Republic from countenancing such outrages as we have heard about that they severely punished two men who, both in the Transvaal and in the Free State, had been guilty of cruel practices.

"I will tell you of an instructive sequel to that prosecution," continued the hon. member. "That happened before the annexation by Great Britain in 1877. Afterwards it turned out that one of the monsters had been reinstated under the British Government, and when the Boers gained the upper hand he was expelled."

Upon it being mentioned that the Boers hated the British bitterly, and never lost an opportunity of showing it, both Dr. Clark and Mr. Caldwell hastened to point out that that was scarcely to be wondered at after the way in which they had been treated. Dr. Clark, however, stated that during his travels he had never failed to meet with kindness and hospitality at the hands of the Boers. He added :—

"I consider that the Transvaal offers a far more promising and attractive field for the miner than either Australia or California, and that not merely from the richness of the field, but for the freedom enjoyed by those who work it."

Dr. Clarke refused to believe that the derailment of the Johannesburg train was anything but an accident. In his opinion the catastrophe did not happen upon Boer territory at all, so that the Transvaal people could not in any case be held responsible for it.

Mr. Caldwell remarked that the accident was probably due to the train being overcrowded.

"One more question, Doctor. What do you think will happen to Dr. Jameson?"

"I don't think he will be shot. The Boers are a very slow, old-fashioned, Conservative people, and the worst that will happen to Jameson will probably be imprisonment for a longer or shorter period. Probably compensation will be demanded. The Republic has without doubt been put to trouble and expense. It will have to pay for calling up its reserves, and it will have to pension off the widows of those who were killed—"

"There were only four of those."

"Well, the Transvaal Government is not usually harsh to its prisoners. I have seen illustrations of its treatment of Native Chiefs who have fought determinedly against it. If compensation is paid and the Uitlanders calm down the Boer Government will open its prison-gates to Jameson, and think itself well rid of him."

As the "Englishman" interviewer retired he found himself deliberating on these questions: Are the Boers all angels, and are Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his friends the very reverse? Have the Uitlanders any grievances at all, and if not why has the present trouble arisen? What will come to Dr. Jameson, and will he deserve it when it does come? We know not whether Dr. Clark's views will enable our readers to form any definite conclusion for themselves upon these matters, but here they are at all events.—"Englishman."

CHITRAL.

IN a few weeks' time the public will again have their attention directed to Chitral, but the feverish interest and excitement of last spring are not likely to recur—unless some unforeseen outbreak in the tribal country beyond the Malakand takes place. It will be remembered that when the policy of the present Government was declared, under which a garrison was stationed beyond the Lowaral, one of the chief points settled was in respect of the new route to the Mehtar's territory. It was decided that only a section of the road should be held by our troops, Chackdarah being the extreme limit of direct control. Beyond that post the duty of maintaining communication with the force at Drosh was imposed upon and accepted by the Khan of Dir. In return for a moderate subsidy he undertook to carry Her Majesty's mail-bags and also to keep the road in good repair. A few hundred of his retainers were drafted into a Levy and defensible posts were built at the various halting-places for their accommodation. The arrangements was one that was sharply criticised at the time both by the supporters and the opponents of the Government. Both were agreed on one point, that a middle course had been taken which might lead to complications in the future; but while the former wished to see new cantonments established on the hills beyond the Swat Valley, the latter would completely withdraw our troops even from Chitral itself. The settlement was undoubtedly in the nature of a compromise, and it must be admitted that half-measures have generally unsatisfactory results on the North-West border. We need go no further than the Black Mountain to realise this. So far, however, the Government has been justified in their policy. There has been no disturbance beyond the old irontier and communication with Drosh has been maintained with an ease and regularity that could scarely have been expected. A week or so ago a postal runner was killed, but such an event may happen in any part of India; and indeed, at the very same time a report appeared of the looting of the mail-bags in one of the Punjab districts. On the Malakand and in the Swat Valley our troops have not been molested; the Dir Levy has not had to repel any raiders from Bajour: and the Khan seems to have his subjects well in hand. It may be said that the winter is not the season in which the tribesmen are given to making mischief; and that when spring and summer come round again the "mullahs" may succeed in once more arousing the fanaticism of the people. Against this one may put the fact that the great "jihad" in Afghanistan occurred in December 1879, when the snow was on the ground: and that Pathans are cultivators as well as fighting-men, and must consequently have an eye to the possible destruction of their crops when they venture on a campaign between April and November. However, as matters stand, the congeries of tribes beyond the Peshawar border have remained on their best behaviour since the withdrawal of the Field Force and we need not seek for reasons regarding their attitude.

In the spring the reality of their apparent acceptance of the new position on the border will be tested. The Chitral garrison, numbering roughly some 1,600 men, will have to be relived in due course—a very different "relief" from that of last year. In the arrangement made with the Swat elders and the Khan of Dir it was distinctly laid down that the troops moving to and from Chitral would travel by the new road, and no surprise, therefore, will be sprung upon the tribesmen when the reliefs are ordered. The question is whether the reappearance of our sepoys marching from Chakdarah to Drosh will cause any unrest among the fanatical section of the population, and whether any attempt will be made to intercept the regiments as they move from post to post. So far as can be judged the probabilities are against any organised rising, though one can never be certain as to the temper of the tribes or as to what outside influence may be at work. The clans that have to be counted with are the Swatis, Bunerwals, Mohmands, Utmankhel, and Bajouris. Taking these in order, the Swatis are not likely to give the least trouble, for they have benefited considerably by the flow of money into their country and some sections of them have shown anxiety to become British subjects. The Bunerwals also should remain quiescent, as they were much impressed by the rapidity with which the operations of last year were conducted and they have no desire to have their own country raided. The Mohmands own allegiance to the Amir, and as they lie well off the new road they will only move at the sinister prompting of some emissary from Kabul, and even then their demonstration would be a half-hearted one. There remain the Utmankhel and Tarkani and the Bajouris. The former are notorious evil-doers, and it was a pity that old scores against them were not wiped off when the expedition was in progress. They may go so far as "sniping" into camp at night or even attempt to surprise baggage-guards, but there their power for mischief will end. As to the Bajouris as a whole, they lie beyond the Panjkora and if they ventured across that stream the Khan of Dir would have an excuse to invade their country, which he has not so far. They must also have still fresh on their recollections the occupation of the Jhandoul Valley by our troops and the ignominious flight of their great leader, Umra Khan. The British Government have left them to be ruled under their own Chiefs, and they can gain nothing by provoking fresh hostilities. If trouble rises at all it will probably be due to a desire on the part of the enemies of the Khan of Dir to embroil him with us, but his loyalty has so far been unsuspected and he should not be hastily condemned. It may be taken, then, that the two regiments which will be sent up to Chitral, and those which will return, will not have any exciting experiences. They will have to be on the alert from Chakdarah to Dir, and the Malakand Brigade will likewise have to stand ready with its flying column but the distance to be traversed is not very great and the marches through the dangerous zone—if such there really be—should be quickly made, though with no appearance of haste. When one annual relief has been effected it is unlikely that any opposition will be shown on other occasions: the people will have become accustomed to the move, and as there will be no interference with them they will probably prefer making a few rupees by furnishing supplies rather than indulge their love of fighting.—"Pioneer."

ONE of the native papers published in Calcutta contained, a day or two ago, the report of two cases in which observes a contemporary the punishment certainly did not fit the crime. In the one instance, at Hughli, a *purohit*, or domestic priest, was charged with an attempted criminal assault upon the wife of the man to whose household he ministered. He had grossly abused the confidence reposed in him under which he was allowed free access to the house at any hour of the day; and it might have been thought that he would have received a severe sentence. He escaped with a paltry fine of ten rupees. In the other case a man was charged with the particular offence which in England leads to the Divorce Court and not to the dock. There was apparently no aggravating feature in the affair: it was one of those vulgar intrigues which are common enough in every country and which are lightly regarded by the masses of the population. The "criminal" was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The disparity between the sentences cannot fail to be remarked, and if there were really any strong native public opinion in India, we might hear more of the cases. As it is, the Hindu domestic chaplain will simply migrate to some district where he is unknown and seek a new household wherein his ministrations will be acceptable; his comfort in life will not be seriously disturbed, for a *purohit* is generally well cared for. The village Lothario will probably have an experience of jail discipline which may cause him to mend his ways and leave immorality to his betters; but if his offence merited a year's imprisonment, surely the other criminal should have received as much again

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL BHADOI.

First forecast of the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1895 (based on returns forwarded in the middle of September 1895).

Explanatory.—The classification of crops adopted in the present forecast is the same as that followed in the final report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal 1894, except that bhadoi til has been shown under a separate heading, in order that complete returns for oilseeds may be available for the Provincial returns of Agricultural Statistics published by this Department. The crops included in the appended returns are (1) bhadoi food crops with separate figures for bhadoi paddy, maize, millets, and other cereals and pulses and (2) bhadoi non-food crops with separate figures for bhadoi til and indigo.

Character of the season.—The outturn of the bhadoi crops is determined by the rainfall from April to September. The rainfall in April was well distributed and generally above the normal. In the early part of the month of May the rainfall was abundant. During the last half of May, heavy rain fell in East Bengal, but in other districts the fall was less than the average. For the whole month of May, East Bengal and the greater part of North Bengal and North Bihar received more than the normal fall, while West Bengal, Central Bengal, South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received less than the normal fall. In June, the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In West and Central Bengal and parts of Bihar, the rainfall was short, but Chota Nagpur received more than the normal fall, and Orissa double the normal fall. In July, throughout Central and Western Bengal, in South Bihar, except Shahabad, and in Orissa, the rainfall was deficient; while in North Bengal and in North Bihar the rainfall was in excess. In August, the rainfall in Bihar and Orissa was normal or a little above the normal, while in Bengal and in Chota Nagpur, it was less than the normal. In the first week of September, the rainfall was much below the normal in all districts of these Provinces, especially in East and North Bengal. In the second week of September, heavy rain fell in East and North Bengal; elsewhere the rainfall was short of the normal. There was general rain during the third week of September, the falls being heaviest in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and South West Bengal. Floods are reported to have done some injury to the bhadoi crops in Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca and Mymensingh.

Area cultivated.—The total area cultivated with bhadoi crops during the season under review, as shown in the appended returns, amounts to 15,678,600 acres against 15,920,100 acres estimated to have been cultivated with bhadoi crops in 1894. The decrease in area is nominal and requires no explanation. The areas occupied by bhadoi food crops during the season under report was about 77 per cent. of the total bhadoi area, bhadoi paddy representing about 45 per cent. of the whole area.

Character of the crop.—From the appended statement, it will appear that taking all the bhadoi crops together, one only out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, viz., Tippera returns a 17-anna crop; 8 districts return an average crop of 16 annas; 25 districts return crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and 11 districts show crops under 12 annas. In comparing these figures with the estimates of outturn of the crop of 1893, as shown in column 8 of the appended returns, it will be seen that 20 districts report a better crop this year, 3 districts report equal crops, and 22 districts report worse crops. The general outturn of the bhadoi crops of the current year according to present estimates may therefore be expected to be the same as that of last year, or 15 annas for these Provinces as a whole. A separate estimate of the jute crop has been published. The indigo crop, so far as regards outturn of plant, has been very good in Bihar and fair in Bengal. The season is reported, however, to have been bad for manufacture in Bihar; and the outturn of indigo is probably not more than less than a full crop.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1895.—N. B.—Returns have been received from all districts in the Lower Provinces except Champaran. In the case of Champaran the estimates given in the preliminary forecast issued in October last have been repeated.

Explanations.—The classification of crops adopted in this report is the same as that followed in the Financial Report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal for the year 1894, except that bhadoi til has been shown under a separate heading in order that complete returns for oil-seeds may be available for the provincial returns of agricultural statistics published by the Department. The present report furnishes a review of all bhadoi crops grown in these provinces, comprising bhadoi paddy millets, maize, other bhadoi cereals and pulses, other bhadoi food-crops (e.g., vegetables) and bhadoi non-food crops, including estimates of jute and cotton as shown in the special forecasts, with separate figures for bhadoi til and indigo.

Character of the season.—The prospects of the bhadoi crops are, generally speaking, determined by the rainfall from April to September, and espicially by the rainfall from the middle of May onward. In April the rainfall was generally above the normal. The character of the last monsoon season was fully described in the Final Report on the winter crop of Bengal issued on the 10th instant, and has been reproduced here for easy reference. In the month of May, the rainfall was less than the normal in South-West Bengal, in parts of North Bengal, in South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; but in the Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Pabna districts of North Bengal, in East Bengal and in North Bihar was above the normal. In June, the rainfall was abnormal. In East and North Bengal, the fall was less than half the normal; in West and Central Bengal and in parts of Behar, it was deficient; but Chota Nagpur generally received the normal amount of rain, and Orissa double the usual amount of rain. In July, the rainfall was deficient in Central and South-West Bengal except Bankura, in Orissa and in parts of Chota Nagpur. In Northern Bengal, North Bihar and the Bhagalpur Division, the rainfall in this month was above the normal. In August, Bihar and Orissa received sufficient rain, but in South-West, East and North Bengal except Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and in Chota Nagpur, rain was deficient. In September, the rainfall was below the normal in every district except Rangpur, Bogra, Saran, Champaran, and Puri. In October it was also deficient except in Burdwan, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Chittagong, Cuttack, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. The season up to September was on the whole favourable, though rain was deficient in some districts. Deficiency or excess of rainfall after that date would not affect the bhadoi crops to an appreciable extent. The estimates made in the first forecasts, however, have been considerably altered, and in the case of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Palamau, the outturn is reported to have been affected for the worse by unfavourable weather at the close of the bhadoi season. Floods are reported from Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca and M

crops have been short this year, there need probably be no fea- of serious distress.

Prices.—Annexed will be found a statement showing the prices of common rice for the fortnights ending 31st October, 15th November and 30th November 1895, as compared with the prices in the corresponding fortnights of 1894, in the case of those districts, where the crop this year has been estimated at 8 annas or less than 8 annas. So far as prices are a criterion of impending distress, it will be seen that there is not much cause for anxiety at present. The fortnightly returns do not show much variation in the prices of other common food-grains.

Grass outturn.—Owing to the absence of reliable estimates of average outturn to the acre of winter rice, no attempt has been made to furnish estimates of outturn district by district. As in former years, the outturn of rice in cwts. has been obtained for the Province, as a whole, by multiplying the total area cultivated by 15 maunds, or by 15×82 2-7 lbs., which has been assumed to be the average yield of cleaned rice to the acre, in the case of the winter rice crop, and then by reducing the outturn obtained by 13-16 which is the estimate in annas of the outturn for the year. The gross outturn of cleaned rice, thus obtained, amounts to 272,625,800 cwts., against 367, 856,900 cwts. estimated to have been produced in 1894. It will be understood, that it is only claimed for this estimate of outturn, that it may be a very rough approximation to the truth.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

At the fifteenth Convocation of the Punjab University on Monday the Lieutenant-Governor in conferring the Doctor of Laws degree on Sir W. H. Rattigan, said he and Sir W. Rattigan were Assistant Commissioners at Delhi in 1863 and even then Sir W. Rattigan was engaged studying law and languages. In 1866 he cut his connection with the Government and joined the Lahore Chief Court, then newly formed, as a pleader; his practice grew remunerative but Sir W. Rattigan aspired to be a barrister. It was a grand instance of courage, determination and self reliance that although he had the responsibilities of a family he relinquished everything, went to England and was called to the bar. He returned to Lahore and found he was remembered by his clients and his practice grew larger than ever. In 1876 and 1877 he was the acknowledged leader of the Lahore bar and the great feature which inspired public confidence was that he always had every fact and detail at his fingers' ends. A common idea is that anything like broad and systematic study of law is only necessary for those free from the trammels of practice. He remembered a distinguished English lawyer describe a jurist as a confounded fellow without briefs, and as a matter of fact practising advocates generally confined themselves to obtaining from text-books and reports such fragments of law as was necessary for the conduct of cases. But Sir W. Rattigan was never contented with that. He studied law in a broad, systematic way and he had written books that were justly esteemed. He had devoted most attention to Indian Customary law and Roman or Civil law, as studied in Germany. When at home he accomplished a rare and wonderful feat for an Englishman. He went to a German University, presented himself for examination as a Doctor of Laws and although the examination was conducted in the German language not only passed but passed with high honours. (Applause). The Government was naturally anxious to secure the services again of Sir W. Rattigan's stamp, but the responsibilities of a family prevented him from foregoing his large income from the bar. Thus Government lost his services as Judge but took the first opportunity to avail themselves of his services on the Governor-General's Council as representing the Puniab, on which he did excellent work. In 1887 Sir W. Rattigan was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab. There was a great deal that needed doing in the University and Sir W. Rattigan applied himself to the discharge of the duties of his office with the energy which he brought to bear on everything he ever had undertaken. How he found time to discharge the duties of Vice-Chancellor he was quite unable to understand, but that he did so in a most able and efficient manner, was so well-known to all present, that it was unnecessary to dwell upon it. Sir W. Rattigan had the advantage to have associated on the governing body several able and distinguished men, but his colleagues all admitted that to him, far more than to any other individual among them, was due the success which had raised the University to the pitch of efficiency it has attained and to the high position it occupies. Sir W. Rattigan in fact became so indispensable to the University that he was no less than three times re-appointed. After alluding to the services rendered by Sir W. Rattigan to education among the Sikhs, the Lieutenant-Governor said it was not to be wondered at that the Queen should knight him or that the Punjab University should confer the degree of the highest rank on him. (Applause).

Various degrees having been conferred on students, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Roe, delivered an address.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

On Dec. 20, Lord Wolseley visited Woolwich to make his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy. His lordship was accompanied by Prince Svaski and the usual staff from Army headquarters. On arrival Lord Wolseley witnessed a parade of the gentlemen cadets, inspected the drawings, sketches, &c., and subsequently artillery drills were gone through. Afterwards, in the School of Arms, the Governor of the Academy (Lt.-Gen. E. O. Hewett, R.E.,C.M.G.), read his report, which stated that the term now closing consisted only of ten weeks, a period altogether inadequate to complete either the theoretical or practical instruction assigned to one-half of the year's curriculum. The brief time available could not but tend somewhat to the disadvantage of the cadets. The new arrangement had been made with the object of obtaining in the future two equal terms, each approximately of twenty weeks' duration. The examiners had been unable to complete their returns in time to notify the results of the examination, and consequently, he himself was unable to submit, as had been customary, the names of the cadets who qualified for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. He was able, however, to report that the whole of the fifty-three cadets who had undergone the final examination had, by their good conduct and military proficiency, proved themselves fitted to receive Her Majesty's commission. In general ability they were, as a whole, of fair average. The average age was nineteen years and five months, and the average height 5ft. 9in. Their conduct and health had been good. Having expressed regret at the approaching resignation of Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote, instructor of mathematics, and Capt. J. E. Edmonds, R. E., instructor in fortification, the governor made suggestion for the future Government of the institution, and concluded by recommending that some vacant land to the south of the Academy should be enclosed within its walls and the completion of the work of levelling and draining the ground between the battery and gymnasium.

The Commander-in-Chief then distributed the prize awarded for examplary conduct to Senior Under-Officer Gentleman Cadet W. stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, formerly governor of the Academy; the prize for riding to Corporal W. Furnivall; and the prize for gymnastics to Corporal G. H. Rickard.

Lord Wolseley then addressed the cadets, saying he had listened with great interest to the report of the Governor, whose suggestions would receive the greatest attention at the War Office. Six or seven years had elapsed since he himself was last at the Academy, and he was glad to find that the cadets had not fallen off in physical appearance and drill, while the report showed that their conduct had been quite up to the very best standard of former years. These were points which would prove very satisfactory to those who took an interest in that Academy which was the birthplace of the two great corps of Her Majesty's Army. A certain proportion of the cadets were now leaving to enter the oldest profession in the world—the profession of arms. They would go with a good reputation, which he was sure they would maintain. He hoped they would remember that they had only had at the Academy a preliminary education, and that he would be their duty to turn their attention to the study of many subjects, history being one of them, while mathematics should be continued as a study after leaving the Academy. They had a great career before them, and he could assure them that, as there was no royal road to learning, so there would be in the future in the Army no royal road to promotion. All could run in the race, and the best man would get the reward. He had heard it said that there was in the Army a prejudice against giving important commands to officers of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. If this was ever the case it was not so now, and in future no man's corps would be asked, he would only be asked what he knew, what he had done, and what he was worth. In conclusion his lordship said the cadets could make or mar their future, and wished them God-speed and good luck, and all the good things possible in the profession they were about to enter.

Gymnastic and riding exercises followed, after which the Commander-in-Chief and Staff returned to London.

Studies will be resumed at the Royal Military Academy on Jan. 20.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the demarcation operations that are about to be undertaken on the South-East frontier of Afganistan, the delimitation of the Persol Baluchistan border will be taken up. There will thus be two parties at work shortly between China and the sea-board.

THE Tariff Committee of the French Chamber, on Dec. 20, agreed to a bill empowering the Government to increase the import duties on corn, wine, and cattle, according to a sliding scale depending on the market prices.

THE WAR PANIC IN AMERICA.

"COMMON SENSE" PREVAILS.

THE PEOPLE DESIROUS OF PEACE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND "CLIMBING DOWN."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S warlike Message has met with almost universal opposition and ridicule. The financial panic which ensued in the United States upon the announcement of the President's policy, and which has resulted in the loss of many millions to American financiers, seems to have opened people's eyes to the stupendous importance and danger of the crisis. Then the opinions of the Press in all parts of the world have been so unequivocally against the President's attitude, and so many men of eminence have declared against him, that war as an issue of the Venezuelan controversy is now regarded as an impossibility.

PEACE MESSAGES.

CABLEGRAM FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following cablegram has been received by the editor of the New York "World":—

Sandringham, Dec. 24.—Sir Francis Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to thank Mr. Pulitzer for his cablegram. They earnestly trust, and cannot but believe, that the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years.

The New York "World" has done splendid service in the cause of peace. It has cabled to many prominent men in Britain, and obtained from them statements which have done much to allay the popular fears. Mr. Gladstone cabled:—

"Hawarden.

"Dare not interfere.
"Only common-sense required.
"I cannot say more with advantage.

"Gladstone."

The request cabled to England by the journal was worded as follows:—

"American sentiment is at a turning point. Once turned the wrong way, no power on earth can hold it back. In the American mind, you, more than any score of other men, and more than the Government, epitomise the British people. A word of peace and fellowship from you will aid to check clamour, soothe passion, encourage sober thought, and may avert a calamity."

Lord Rosebery is reported to have said—"I absolutely disbelieve in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain on such an issue as this; for it would be the greatest crime on record. History would relate that two mighty nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, at a time when they appeared about to overshadow the world in the best interests of Christianity and civilisation, preferred to cut each other's throats about a frontier squabble in a small South American Republics. The proposition only requires to be stated to demonstrate its absurdity. All that is wanted is level headedness and cool commonsence on the part of our Governments. I congratulate you on the good work your paper appears to be doing in this direction."

The journal adds that the following cablegram was received in reply to a request cabled to Lord Salisbury for a semi-official statement on the subject:—

"While fully reciprocating your friendly sentiments, it is impossible for the Foreign Secretary to take the course you suggest."

OPINIONS OF BISHOPS.

The Bishop of Chester has received a telegram from the editor of the New York "World" inviting him to assist by a message of good-will the efforts now being made by religious leaders in America to stem the tide of excitement that this forcing the country to war. The Bishop has telegraphed the following reply:—

"Every generous man and Christian heart in England, and not least in kindly Chester, is wholly with you in your high appeal to the more deliberate judgment of your great and understanding people. God speed you in your patriotic endeavour."

The Bishop of London writes:—

"With all my heart I pray God to avert from this country and from the United States the crime and disaster of war beteen them; and I hold it to be the bounden duty of every man in both countries to avoid all provocative language and to do all that he conscientiously can to promote peace."

The Bishop of Sodor and Man writes:—

"I should deplore war with the United States as the greatest disaster of the century, and I cannot believe that on reflection the American people will sanction such uncalled for strife between brethren."

The Bishop of Wakefield writes:—

"I cannot believe that two nations linked together by such numberless ties and with such kindly feeling towards each other can be allowed to incur the miseries and horrors of war in such a dispute as that which has so unexpectedly arisen. We on this side bear only friendly regards, and while as clear as possible as to the rights of the case, would wish to send to America a Christian message of peace and good will."

The Bishop of Carlisle writes that he thanks God that the true voice of America is now being heard above the sad and sudden war cry. He is assured that in the old Country there is no minister of the God of Peace who does not long that the mother and child may be knit together in closer bonds of abiding peace, and for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

PEACE SUNDAY.

Voluminous reports are published of sermons preached on Sunday (Dec 22) in the United States. There were, indeed, few pulpits where no reference was made to the Anglo-American controversy. The great majority of the preachers deprecated war, but some openly declared for the Monroe doctrine, while expressing hopes for a peaceful solution in the pending controversy. Others urged that the cause in question was not a ground for war.

Some clergymen expressed hostility to President Cleveland's course, and criticised his threat of war, while others approved his action, arguing that he did not mean war.

In most of the New York pulpits the cry for hostilities was condemned.

At Plymouth Church, at Brooklyn, after the Rev. Leyman Abbott had preached a strong anti-war sermon, the vast congregation burst into prolonged cheering.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst declared that the nation could not be drawn into war on a question which 90 per cent. of the people did not understand. They should instead join Great Britain in rescuing the Armenians.

The Rev. Washington Gladdden, preaching at Columbus, Ohio, reprobated the talk of war, and said he did not think that President Cleveland had intimated that he contemplated such an extreme course. He criticised Great Britain's refusal to submit to arbitration, and referred to the mission of certain members of the House of Commons to the United States for the purpose of promoting peace and arbitration. The congregation passed a resolution in favour of arbitration.

At Washington the pastors of many churches offered prayers for peace.

Abstracts from sermons preached in all the large cities show the same tone, although varying in degree of appeal to the Christian spirit of the two nations for a peaceful sottlement of the dispute.

At a representative gathering of members of the Executive of the London Nonconformist Council held on Sunday in London it was unanimously agreed to cable the following message to the Christian Churches of America:—

"The London Nonconformist Council of the Free Churches of London, representing ten denominations, send Christian greetings to the Churches of the United States of America; welcomes the report of their prompt action on behalf of the maintenance of peace, and refuses to entertain the possibility of war between two such peoples. No effort will be wanting on the part of the Free Churches of this country to consolidate the unity which has happily so long subsisted between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, and hopes that an immediate settlement may be reached, and thus promote the co-operation of the two nations in the endeavour to secure justice, protection, and liberty for the suffering Christians of Armenia."

The Bishop of Liverpool received the following cablegram from Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, New York "World":—

"Heads of churches in America to-day are seeking to stem the tide of excitement that is forcing the country to war. Can you not assist with message of peace and goodwill to American people?" His Lordship replied as follows:—"American excitement very sorrowful and surprising to England. No feeling here but peaceful and brotherly. Much prayer going up."

After a special sermon on the subject of international peace at Dr. Berry's Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, the following telegram was at his suggestion, and with the unanimous assent of the congregation, sent to America:—

"To Abbott, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Queen Street Congregation, Wolverhampton, sends greetings and prays for perfect concord between England and America.—Berry Pastor." The message reached Brooklyn during the evening service, and this morning Dr. Berry received the following reply:—"Berry, Queen Street Chapel, Wolverhampton.—The great congregation Plymouth Church, by unanimous rising, return greetings. We join in prayers for peace to kin beyond the sea.—Abbott."

AN APPEAL BY MEN OF LETTERS.

An address from leading men of letters in England to their brethren in the United States was communicated to Reuter's Agency for publication on Christmas day. The document, which has been drafted by a writer of distinction, is now in course of signatures, and within the next few days the names of Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Martin Conway, Mr. John Morley, Mr. John Ruskin, Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. Henry Norman, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, Mr. William Black, Mr. Alfred Austin, and in fact all the prominent authors, will probably be affixed to the Address, which is as follows:—

"At this crisis in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race, when two paths lie before us, and on the choice between them depends the future of that race, it seems to be the plain duty of us who sign this paper, being followers of literature in Great Britain, to address upon the subject of that choice you who follow literature in the United States.

"There are two paths before us. One leads us we know not whither, but in the end through war, with all its accompaniments of carnage, unspeakable suffering, limitless destruction, and hideous desolation, to the inevitable sequel of hatred and bitterness, and disruption of our race. It is this path which we ask you to join with us in an effort to make war impossible. The present is neither the time nor the place nor are we the persons to deel with the crisis on its technical issues; but it should not be difficult for any of us, as men and women of reading and imagination, not liable to be carried away by political passion, to understand the general bearings of the case on both sides. We on our part are prepared to understand that the United States, as the great nation in America, look with proper jealousy on the extension on the part of European Powers of influence and territory on the American Continent, and you on your part will not fail to realise that the European Powers in general, and Great Britain in particular, have never made any effort to enlarge their dominions on your continent at any time within the past hundred years.

"But it is not on grounds of political equity that we now address you. We are united to you by many ties and the first and closest of our ties is the tie of blood. We are proud of the United States. There is nothing in our history that has earned us more glory than the conquest of the vast American Continent by the Anglo-Saxon race. When our pride is humbled with the report of some things which you do better than ourselves, it is also lifted up by the consciousness that you are our kith and kin. We see very much of you, and you see much of us. During the last quarter of a century, the influx of American visitors to these shores has been very great, while every year sends more and more of our people across the Atlantic. There is hardly a household in this country without its American relations, its American friends, without its sons and daughters settled in America; and everywhere in England American people are settled in our midst. Our public men go to you for the inspiration of your youthful nation, and you receive them with boundless hospitality. Your public men come to us for the interest of our ancient institutions, and we welcome them as our brethren. There is no anti-American feeling among Englishmen, and it is impossible that there can be any anti-English feeling among Americans. For two such nations, then, to take up arms against each other would be Civil War not differring from your calamitous struggle of thirty years ago, except that the cause would be immeasurably less human, less tragic and less inevitable.

"There is another tie that unites our nations, and more especially unites those of us who sign this paper and you who receive it—the tie of literature. Party problems may slove or exhaust themselves. Burning questions may burn themselves out. But the literature which the great race, divided into two nations, holds as a joint inheritance will live on after the fever of political strife has passed away. But though it will live, it may also suffer; and from nothing can a people take such injury to its moral nature as from the wounds and the scars of its literature. If war should occur between England and America, English literature would be dishonoured and disfigured for centuries to come. Patriotic songs, histories of victory and defeat, records of humiliation and disgrace, stories of burning wrong, and unavenged insult—these would be branded deep into the hearts of our peoples. They would so express themselves in poems, novels, plays as to make it impossible for any of us who had lived through the fratricidal war to take up again the former love of friendship for the united Anglo Saxon race that owns the great names of Cromwell and Washington and Nelson, of Gordon and Grant, Shakespeare and Milton.

"There is, we trust, such a future as no other race has yet had in the history of the world—a future that will be built on the consecration of sovereign States, living in strength, and with the same liberties. We ask you to join us in helping to protect that future. Poets, creators, scholars, philosophers, men and women of imagination and of vision—we call upon you, in the exercise of your far-reaching influence, to save our literature from dishonour, and our race from lasting injury."

THE PRESIDENT COOLING DOWN.

A Washington dispatch published by the "World" says Congressman Woodward reports that President Cleveland said to a caller—"So much war talk is to be deplored. Our people are jumping to conclusions. We have not yet entered upon the investigation which I approve and Congress authorises, but that investigation must be very thorough, deliberate, and impartial; and if we find that the rights of an American Republic are not being invaded by a European Power we must drop the matter."

Senator Gray described as a close friend of President Cleveland, has stated that the United States did not by the Venezuela Commission assume the right to delimit the frontier for Great Britian, but sought to ascertain for itself wether there was any design by Great Britain, under pretext of a boundary dispute, to aggrandise her own territory at the expense of Venezuela.

THE LOYALTY OF CANADA.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with general J. Wimburn Laurie, M.P. for Pembroke, who served for over twenty years in all parts of Canada, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, represented a Canadian constituency in the Dominion Parliament, and only arrived from Canada a few days ago. Dealing first with President Cleveland's attitude, he said:—

While firmly believing it to be an electioneering kite it must be recognised that there is a large amount of very inflammable material in the United States to which the President has applied the matsh and which may at any moment ignite and get beyond control.

As for Canada's position, there is a very strong national feeling in the Dominon. The Canadian militia is largely composed of young men, who pass out of the ranks as soon as they settle down in their ordinary avocations; but should emergency arise they would instantly place their services at the disposal of the Government. In the event of war Canada could immediately place 100,000 trained men in the field—not unwilling servants, but every one filled with the highest loyalty to the mother country and fired with the utmost enthusiasm.

Regarding the vulnerability of the frontier, General Laurie said—Although Canada has only five millions of people, they are for the most part within striking distance of the frontier; whilst the population of the United States, although their frontier is more thickly populated, are to a large extent a great distance off. If it is not, therefore, a question of sixty-six millions versus five millions. It would take a much longer time for the United States to bring up some of their forces than it would to send troops from England. There is no question that the Canadians are united in their determination to defend their country, and for familan part of the British Empire. As compared with the United States, Canada is stronger to-day than she was in 1812, and at the end of the 1812-14 war not only was there not a single American soldier on Canadian soil, but, on the contrary, Canada had taken possession of the Peninsula of Michigan, which, but for the action of the home authorities, she would have still possessed. The feeling in Canada is perfectly friendly towards the United States, provided she minds her own business; but once she attempts to interfere with Canadian affairs there is not a man in the Dominion who will not cry "Hands off." The French Canadians, too, said General Laurie in conclusion, are just as solid against the idea of being absorbed into the United States, and I have the highest opinion of them. They are just as determined to resist invasion as they were when 400 French Canadians drove back 1800 American soldiers. Telegraphic reports from Canada show that all sections of the people are unanimous in their intention to co-operate against American invasion.

A "Times" Ottawa telegram says:—One result of the present war scare will be the thorough equipment of the Canadian forces. With the exception of the permanent corps, numbering 1600 men, who are armed with Martinis, and the Mounted Police, numbering 800, who are equipped with Winchester rifles, the militia generally use the obsolete Snider. Recently 1800 stand of Lee-Metfords were procured from the Home Government, but the country will not be satisfied unless the number be increased to 20,000.

AN IRISH LEADER'S DECLARATION.

The Irish "Independent" states that Mr. John Redmond, asked by the "New York World" for a message of peace to the American people, replied—"Speaking as a representative of Irish Nationalist opinion, if war results from the reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine, Irish National sentiment will be solid on the side of America. With Home Rule rejected, Ireland can have no feeling of friendliness for Great Britain."

WHO IS SCHOMBURGK?

Every one is talking sapiently about the Schomburgk line, and not a few, apparently, are of opinion that Schomburgk is a town, mountain, or river on the frontier of Venezuela. It is well to be reminded, therefore, that Sir Richard Schomburgk was a man, and in his day a rather distinguished traveller, geographer, and public servant. He was originally, as the "Frankfurter Zeitung" tells us, a German forester —an occupation which specially fitted him for dealing with the dense forests of British Guiana which he was commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to explore in 1835. On his return after, that expedition, he impressed on the British Government the extreme desirability of delimiting the frontier, and in 1840 was dispatched on that mission. His line, it is asserted, was not, as some say, an arbitrary line, but a boundary most carefully determined by the evidence of Native Indians respecting the extent of Dutch territory which had been ceded to England. Schomburgk was knighted for his "line" on his return to England, and remained in the service of the British Government throughout his active life. He was Consul in San Domingo. Envoy in Siam, and wrote a history of Barbadoes.

"WHAT AN AMERICAN WAR MIGHT BRING."

MR. EDISON'S INVENTIONS.

In an "interview," published by the Paris "Soir," Mr. Vanderbilt is represented as having held out his open palm, and remarked:—"One month from the declaration of war the entire ocean will be as clean as this of British ships." Mr. Edison was, he added, in a position to apply the principle of his self-steering torpedo to flying machines, and the new invention was "capable of destroying the British Fleet in a few hours." Apropos, the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed on Dec. 22:—

Mr. Edison yesterday told an interviewer that if, contrary to his belief, hostilites broke out, he would give his whole energy to the service of his country, and expressed the conviction that by means of the applications of electricity results would be obtainable which would put a new face on modern warfare and amaze the English.

With reference to the foregoing, Mr. Edison has (so Dalziel says) made the following remarkable statement:—

It would require but the impetus of war to develop such a flood of destructive appliance as would astonish the world. There is no need of a battle between two large armies in the field. A more handful of men could sweep one of them away. The power to do this is electricity. Water can be made more deadly than bullets. I have invented a machine by which it can be hurled to a great distance, and water charged with 5000 volts and then dashed on an army would sweep it away like chaff. The only question is, how far the water can be thrown. I have also invented cables to be drawn around a besieged city which would deal death to anyone who tried to cross them, and so concealed that they cannot be discovered until too late. There are also electric chains, to be fired into an advancing army. These are of different lengths, and are attached by one end to the wires of a dynamo while the other is placed in a cannon. When charged, these are discharged, and are filled with chains like great snakes, which would mean death to an advancing host. Then there is an aerial infernal machine, which can be taken to the spot where it is to be used and timed to explode at a given moment after it is cut loose from the car of the balloon. Let us suppose fifty of these set free at once, each containing 500 lb of dynamite; it is not necessary to strike the doomed ship in order to destroy it. The force of the explosion would sink or disable every ship within a moderate distance. The system of water torpedoes can be improved. And endless cable, working around a wheel, should be laid as the bottom of a channel at the entrance of one of our harbours, and be kept in motion, with a number of torpedoes attached. The cable should be run out the distance necessary, when a submarine torpedo released at the right moment would float to the surface and explode. A few such cables laid at different points would make a harbour a mine of death. Cables such as these are ready, and could be laid to-morrow. Another invention of mine is a gun for the firing of dynamite. It is, in reality, two guns, one within the other, so that the muzzles form a series of concentric circles. These are loaded and fired together. The compresssion of the outer three cannons will enable the centre one to resist the expansion of the dynamite charge. Another subject of my experiments is a double cannon throwing a shell twenty-four miles. In case of a war between this country and Great Britain—which I hope will never come to pass, and you may quote me as saying so—some extraordinary events would take place here. I would abandon every other work and give my whole time and my whole energy to the service of my country. The dynamite gun can be quickly perfected; it is not expensive, and can be made more powerful than any in existence. These are only a few of the many inventions I have made for purposes of war.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

The Venezuelan General, Guzman Blanco, interviewed by the "Gaulois" on the question of the boundary dispute said:—

He contends that it is very easy to prove that England is in the wrong by recalling the facts of the case. When Schomburgk marked out his line of delimitation the Venezuelan Government at once protested, to which England replied that the line was only made for geographical purposes, and subsequently removed the boundary posts. This showed that she had no right to the territory included, within the Schomburgk line. Now England declares that line marks is the limit of the territory belonging to her, and claims the Orinoco River and basin, communicating with the Amazon basin, which in its turn joins that of La Plata. In other words, England claimed the whole of South America.

The "Gil Blas" has published an account of an interview between its representative and Mr. Vignaud, first Secretary of the United States Embassy in Paris. "The United States," said Mr. Vignaud, "cannot permit any nation to annex an American territory by force." It is certain that the United States will yield nothing, and that Great Britain, who has everything to lose in a war, will give way, for war means that Canada will enter the confederation of the United States, and that English trade will be destroyed in the month following the outbreak of hostilities. A few shells thrown into an open port would ruin England dear. It would be the ruin of her Colonial Empire. Some French newspapers have vainly contested the validity of the Monroe doctrine. It is unquestionable that France will take advantage of the opportunity to settle the questions of Egypt and Siam, as well as other matters, and that Russia will advance her interests in the direction of India. In conclusion, Mr. Vignaud said:—"These are the reasons why Great Britain will give way. The United States cannot yield one point of the principles set forth in President Cleveland's Message."

M. Deloncle, in an interview with a representative of the "Matin," declared that America had right on her side. The present conflict guaranteed France against possible action in the direction of French Guiana by Great Britain, should the latter be victorious in Venezuela.

A number of Parisian journals seem anxious to explain that, though they cannot but repudiate the extension of the Monroe doctrine laid down in Mr. Cleveland's Message, yet it must not be supposed that they sympathise in any way with England. M. St. Cere, of the "Figaro," says:—

It is a long time since we have seen a whole people aroused in defence of an idea, and giving way to such and headlong, patriotic impulse. This causes those people to reflect who regarded the people of the United States as an essentially practical people, addicted exclusively to a policy of interests. Can any man in his sober senses believe that it is the interest of the States to go to war? The English will do well not to infer from what they have read in French newspapers that they can rely on French sympathies. England in point of fact, has been so much in the habit of pestering the world that people should now feel some sort of satisfaction at her being pestered in her turn.

The "Time's" Paris correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 22:—

A correspondent of the "Figaro," who spent several years in the disputed territory, argues that the resistance of Venezuela is but natural, for England, by occupying the island of Trinidad and Barima, commands the chief navigable branches of the Orinoco. It is the installation of English influence at the outlet of an immense domain of colonisation traversed by an inextricable network of rivers. M. Valfrey, in the "Figaro," speaks of his 30 years' acquaintance with the Monroe doctrine, and, while he holds that England has been as high handed in Egypt as President Cleveland has been in the present case, he advises the latter to be moderate and prudent. He may have been goaded to extremities by England's refusal of any compromise, but this is no reason for declaring war. England has for twenty years been laying hands on Central America. Mexico and Peru are no longer their own masters, and unless obstacles arise it will be Venezuela's turn next; but this last drop has made the cup overflow. Mr. Olney last July addressed to London a strong despatch insisting on a prompt reply, but Lord Salisbury, instead of complying, threatened Venezuela with an immediate occupation of the disputed territory. Lord Salisbury's answer did not reach Washington till two days after President Cleveland's Message. M. Valfrey thinks that Mr. Bayard should have warned Lord Salisbury of the consequences of his procrastination.

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Dec. 3, and following days for seventy-one cadetships in the Royal Navy. Marks as appended:—

Dellus, D E S M	1602	Parsons G F	1223
Walker, A H	1589	Hilhouse, G	1226
Davenport, R C	1578	Tatham, R H	1226
Mitchell, R	1520	Beasley, C J	1223
Burke, C D	1429	North, D B N	1221
Winch, R L W	1526	Green, G P	1220
Triggs, J G	1524	Allsup, C F	1220
James, W F	1493	Bell, W F	1209
De Saumarez, R P S	1439	Hardman Jones, E J	1206
Hammond-Chambers, R H B	1451	Crabbe, L G E	1200
Miers, M C G	1432	Hill, S A C	1199
Mayne, R C	1410	Sillem, W W	1199
Rowbotham, W B	1407	Humphreys, K N	1192
Damant, G C C	1394	McFarlan, R S	1181
Street, H L	1365	Coles, G F	1181
Donaldson, A P	1351	Dix, C C	1175
Fane, R G	1339	Neild, J H	1175
Wynter, G C	1338	Basked, G B	1173
Cochrane, E O	1332	Leigh, R	1171
Fisher, F	1332	Scott, J W	1166
Helyar, P J	1324	Bashford, G	1164
Piercy, B H	1323	Norman, A H	1163
Parker, G H	1319	Hayne, A A N	1156
Kennard, H J	1313	Burgess, M K de M	1152
Farie, G H L	1310	Whish, C W S	1138
Ford, B St V	1308	Jones, G M E	1135
Saunders, F P	1305	Watts, A B	1132
Altham, E	1304	Robertson, S	1130
Jones, W B C	1302	Ledgard, W R	1126
Tindal-Carill-Worsely, R	1299	Ring, C S	1121
Aglionby, C E	1288	Carmichael, F C	1121
Mercer, E N	1277	Lawford, S L K	1113
Robinson, L	1264	Fothergill, H M	1110
Hewitt, B L	1249	Wright, C	1110
Seymour (Lord) G F	1240	Scrope-Ferrers, G W H	1108

The following candidates passed a qualifying examination for Colonel and Service Cadetships:—

COLONIAL CADETSHIPS,

Brounger, K 932

SERVICE CADETSHIPS,

Carpenter, A P B 813

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Scaibb's Bromo-an Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Sole of MADON SONS & Co.

VIOLENT STORM ON THE BRITISH COASTS.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

A DREADFUL STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

A VIOLENT south-easterly gale which raged on the British coasts during Monday Dec. 23, Tuesday and Wednesday had a terrible effect on shipping.

The Liverpool ship Moresby, from Cardiff for Pisagua, with twenty-six persons aboard, went ashore near the Ballinacourty Light house, Dungarvan Bay, County Waterford. The signals of distress were seen from the shore, and the lifeboat from Ballinacourty put out to her assistance. Meanwhile, the Moresby had managed to get out her anchors, which held, and when the lifeboat came within hail the captain declined immediate assistance, but, it is said, requested the lifeboat to remain alongside. Several of the crew, it was evident, wished to leave the ship, as at the best her position was one of great peril; but the captain ordered the crew to remain by their vessel, and threatened to prevent any one leaving by force. This was the state of affairs when the lifeboat returned to Ballinacourty. As night set in the Moresby began to drag her anchors, and she sent up signals of distress once more. Her situation was then about a mile and a-half from the shore, opposite Ballinacourty lighthouse, and she was exposed almost to the full fury of the storm. Finally, she went ashore and began to break up. Had the life-boat come on the scene at this moment it is considered probable that most, if not all, of those on board would have been saved, although the work of rescue would have been difficult and dangerous. But the Ballinacourty men, exhausted by their previous efforts, and in view of the severity with which the storm still raged, declined to put out again, and an appeal was then made to the men of Dungarvan.

This was nobly responded to. Manned by a Dungarvan volunteer crew, the lifeboat at length put out to the doomed vessel, and although late on the scene managed to pick up seven men. The lifeboatmen saw the captain's wife among the breakers, but unhappily were unable to reach her, and the poor woman perished as her husband and her little son had already done before her. The people on board the Moresby spent an awful night. The tremendous surf broke over the ship every minute, and those who did not early take the precaution of lashing themselves to the mast were swept away almost as soon as she struck the sands. The Captain, Mr. Combert, as soon as he saw that there was no hope that his ship would weather the storm, set himself to save his wife and boy—a lad about ten years old. He lashed his wife to a spar which would probably break loose when the ship went to pieces, and tied his son to the mast near him. One by one the officers and men were swept away until there remained not more than ten on the vessel. When, as it seemed, the ship began literally to break up, the captain tied his boy to his back, and, jumping overboard with the little fellow, made desperate efforts to swim through the surf to the shore. No human being, it was believed, could have survived, but the captain's body and the vessel about. This was safely accomplished, and about one and a half miles off Girdleness the Sunrise was hove to. The storm continued to rage with unabated fury, and the seas constantly washed the deck of the tawler. One tremendous wave which broke on board carried with it the port trawl net. All hands were called on deck, and an effort was made to regain the gear, [This had been partially accomplished when another heavy sea broke on board. Only one of the six men was left to tell the terrible consequences. This deck hand, David Fouquet, had also a marvellous escape. He states that he was carried by the sea to the galley, and from there was carried to the companion hatch. When he came to himself he made a search for his companions, but they had all been swept overboard, and could not possibly survive in such a sea. Fouquet summoned the fireman, but no trace was seen of the unfortunate men. The vessel's head was afterwards put to sea, and on several occasions she was nearly swamped, Fouquet took the helm and the engineer stuck to his post, and the four survivors of a crew of nine succeeded in keeping the craft afloat until day light dawned when Aberdeen was made in safety. The men who lost their lives were:—William Leslie, captain; Ernest Izador Wm. Fouquet, mate, Grimsby; James Smith, second fisherman; John Rae, deck hand; John Still, cook. The news of the disaster created a painful sensation in fishing circles. The wives of two or three of the crew were waiting their arrival at the fish market, Mrs Fouquet's errand being to tell her husband of the death of his daughter.

TRAWLER ASHORE AT ABERDEEN.

The steam trawler Bosphorus, of South Shields, Ballard master, was driven ashore on Christmas day a short distance north of the mouth of the Don, but the crew of seven men were rescued through the promptitude of the coastguardmen at Donmouth. The trawler had a fearful experience. The captain states that all idea of fishing had to be given up and they made for port. Abreast of the breakwater, however, they shipped a tremendous sea, which played havoc with the deck fittings, and washed the trawling gear overboard. The water quenched the fires, and the steam becoming exhausted, there was nothing for it but to make for the beach. John Collier, first fisherman, was swept into the sea, and was only rescued with great difficulty. The crew consisted of Captain Ballard; J. Collier, first fisherman; Robert Cooper, second fisherman; Wm. Tawse, chief engineer; Joseph Fothergill, second engineer; George Miller, fireman; and Geo. Stout, cook.

LARGE STEAMER ASHORE AT ABERDOUR.

About five on December 25 the steamer George Pyman, of West Hartlepool, in running up the Forth during the southerly gale ran on the rocks in the North Channel between Inchcolm and the land, and remained fast. A tug tried to get her off at high water, without success.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, who visited India last cold season, has just left London on a visit to his tea estates in Ceylon, and proposes coming on to Calcutta where he will arrive about the end of February.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND CHINA.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says that the difficulty between ourselves and the Chinese, caused by the latter ceding to France two districts belonging to Kiang Hung which they got from us on the express condition that they would cede no part of them to a foreign Power without our consent, has now almost run its course. He makes the following brief but interesting survey of the various phases through which the question has passed:—

At first there was the c

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

A DEADLOCK.

GEN. REMZE PASHA reports that the Armenian notabilities who were sent from Marash to Zeitun have failed to induce the rebels there to surrender. A determined resistance continues to be offered. It is stated that the rebels have killed all the Turkish soldiers whom they had captured some weeks ago, with the exception of the Colonel and some other officers. Mgr. Ismirlian, the Armenian Patriarch, has addressed a letter to the Porte denying the allegations that the Armenians were responsible for the recent outrages. He demands that vigorous measures should be taken to reestablish order, and that the Armenians should be compensated for the injuries inflicted upon them.

It is understood that when the Ambassadors have completed their census of the victims of the disturbances in Armenia they will send it to the Porte, pointing out the disparity between its figures and those officially furnished, and will demand an international commission of investigation.

The Sultan has ordered the despatch of reinforcements, under a general officer, to Crete. Sir Philip Currie has received assurances in Constantinople that the Turkish troops in Crete shall remain inactive unless provoked or attacked, and he has instructed the British Consul in the island to use his influence for the maintenance of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" calls attention to a pamphlet entitled "La Paix de Yildiz et la Sublime Porte," in which the author, Mourad Bey, attributes all the evils from which the Ottoman Empire is suffering to the influences at the Palace.

It is reported from Washington that orders have been issued to Admiral Selfridge to remove American citizens from Marash, in Armenia, to concentrate the United States squadron at Alexandretta, and to direct Americans to go on board the United States vessels. He is said to be authorised to give protection to American subjects in transit from Marash.

Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Rochester, presided, on Dec. 23, over a meeting held at St. Martin's Town Hall, at which a lecture was delivered by Canon Gore on the subject of "Our National duty" to the Armenians in Turkey. Declaring that adherence of the Armenians to the Christian faith was the one glorious feature of the present situation, the Canon animadverted upon the suppression of recent Consular reports and spoke of the necessity for trampling under foot the policy of maintaining the Turkish power in Europe. One of his proposals was that England should confess her inability to deal with the Armenian provinces, and should ask Russia to take them in hand. He concluded by declaring that he would much sooner go to war on the Armenian question than on that of British Guiana. The Bishop of Rochester opened the meeting with a short speech, declaring that it would be meddlesome and presumptuous to dictate a policy, and that if the Powers acted in a Christian spirit there would be no occasion at all for war.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, London, has unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the Moslems deeply deplore the hostile attitude taken by England against her former friend and ally the Sultan, at the instance of a coterie of unscrupulous agitators and of certain distinguished but deluded and fanatical English statesmen; that the open defiance by Armenians of established authority and the consequent widespread disturbances in the Ottoman Empire are, in the main, the outcome of the secret instigations of the revolutionary societies in London, and of the countenance given in England to their mischievous propaganda; that in view of the disastrous consequences of a recrudescence of the Eastern question, as well as in view of the undoubted fact that a departure on the part of England from her traditional policy towards the Sultan, the Commander of the Faithful, would give a violent shock to the feelings and susceptibilities of the millions of Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted Indian Mussulman subjects, the Anjuman humbly but earnestly appeals to Her Majesty's Government not to be guided by the representations of a designing and irresponsible anti-Turkish party—whose ulterior motive is nothing short of a crusade against Islam—but to endeavour to restore the friendly feelings that have subsisted between the two Powers."

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writing on Dec. 22, said:—

I deeply regret to have to record that it is the belief of those whom I have in the past found to be best informed on the subject that nothing effectual will be done for the Armenians at present. The British Government is described as helpless—bound, in fact, hand and foot by the concert of Europe. Rumours have reached me from time to time of propositions made by Lord Salisbury—one of them of a very drastic character indeed—for dealing with the Armenian difficulty. But if they were made (as to which I feel no assurance) they have borne no fruit. Two facts have to be borne in mind—first, that the rest of Europe is not so impressed by the sufferings of the Armenians as the people of England are. Indeed, there seems to exist abroad much convenient incredulity on this subject. The second is that the Powers insist on giving the Sultan time to carry out the scheme of reform which he has accepted at the bidding of Russia, France, and Great Britain. It was this, I was told, that defeated Count Goluchowski's proposal for a European Conference to deal with the question. I believe the silence of the Liberal leaders of which many complain, is due to their sense of the difficulties of the situation. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt, as well as the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Argyll, know what Lord Salisbury has tried to do and what the obstacles in his way are. We can, of course, break away from the concert of Europe, but any operations of ours against the Sultan might lead to European complications, for there is not the same belief in our disinterestedness abroad that we have ourselves. Thus, turn what way we will, the situation is a difficult one. If we allow the concert of Europe to take its course, the Sultan pursues his way triumphantly and the Armenians perish; if we take our own course, we are faced by the possibilities of a European war in which European sympathies will not be with us. Hence in official circles is arising the belief that the best way of dealing with the matter is to come to an independent understanding with Russia as the only other Power concerned directly in the condition of the Armenians. If such an understanding existed, the distrust of British designs which exists abroad would disappear and something effectual could be promptly done in Anatolia. Whether any steps have been taken with this object I cannot say, but it is talked about in a way that would have been impossible two months ago. However this may be, the high expectations of relief held out in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech—expectations which I know were entertained then amongst diplomatists in London—have disappeared, and the most sanguine now admit that they see little hope for the Armenians at present.

The Turkish troops have captured the town of Zeitoun from the Armenian insurgents.

On Monday night a pistol was fired in the Palace at Yildiz and the incident has greatly disturbed the Sultan.

Hakki Pasha has been sent to Bagdad for having spoken in Council in terms disapproved by the Sultan. Izzet Pasha is to be tried by court-martial for having presented to His Majesty a memorandum setting forth the deplorable condition of the country.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent mentions incidents illustrating the fact that the general Russian view of the Armenian question continues to be based exclusively upon popular dislike of the the Russian Armenians and jealousy of British interference in Turkish affairs.

The Duke of Westminster has sent to Lord Salisbury a cheque for £5,000 as "a first instalment of the Christmas offering to the homeless and starving Armenians in Asiatic Turkey" from London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow Bradford and Manchester.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Vladivostock correspondent of the Novoe Vremya learns that the conditions for the evacuation of Liao Tong by the Japanese, agreed upon in a secret arrangement between China and Japan, are as follows:—"Firstly, China pays 30,000,000 taels; secondly, Russia, France, and Germany are not allowed to occupy the Peninsula after its evacuation, and the Chinese Government gives up the right to cede the Peninsula to any other Power; thirdly, Fallen Wan is declared a free port; fourthly, the ports Fatung and Takushan are opened to international trade." The second and most important condition (says the "Standard's" Vienna correspondent is stated to have been communicated to, and approved by, Russia, France, and Germany.

The Russian Ministry of Finance is at present engaged in elaborating the organisation of the Russo-Franco-Chinese Bank, which is being formed with the object of developing Russian and French trade in the Far East.

IT is reported that some anxiety is felt in Burma as to the safety of the Assam Railway Survey party, who when last heard of were in standing camp near the summit of the Patkoi divide. But it would require some substantial evidence to make us believe that there can be any cause for uneasiness. Mr. Way did not in any case mean to descend into the Hukong Valley before this month, as he was resolved to make a thorough exploration of the hill passes before coming down into the plains: and he need not be expected at Ningbyen in the centre of the valley before the 1st February. By that time the Burma party starting from Mogaung should be about reaching the same point. The attitude of the Singphos on either side of the Patkoi Range is no doubt uncertain; but it is hard to imagine that a scattered jungle tribe, however hostile, could do any considerable harm to a self-contained, resourceful party of 500 men, such as Mr. Way has at his disposal.

THE Second Chamber of the States-General, on Dec. 23, passed the bill for the conversion of 275,000,000fl. of the National Debt, now bearing interest at 3½ per cent, into 3 per cent.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE Commander-in-Chief (Field Marshal Lord Wolseley) made his first half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Dec. 21. He travelled from Waterloo by special train, and on reaching the parade ground, about half-past ten o'clock, was received by the cadets with a salute. Among those present on the ground were Gen. the Duke of Connaught, Gen. Sir Reginald Gipps, Gen. Gordon, Major-Gen. Duncan, Col. Sir A. W. Mackworth, R. E., and Col. the Earl of Erroll, A. D. C. The cadets, under Lieut.-Col. M. Wynyard, the Adjutant, having marched past in close and open order, were put through manual exercise by Under-Officer Bonham-Carter, bayonet exercise by Corp. Carden, and manœuvers by Under-Officers Wigram and Barstow. They were then drawn up in front of the college, forming three sides of a square, and

The Governor, addressing the Commander-in-Chief, said that during the past term cadets had worked very well and steadily, and that they had done so had, of course, been shown by the results of the examinations. Their conduct had been very satisfactory, and the tone throughout the college had been very good. During the term the health of the cadets had been quite satisfactory. The executive staff and assistant commandant, the quarter-master, riding-master, chaplain, and medical officers had all worked satisfactorily and well. The professors and instructors had also done their duty to his entire satisfaction. The professor of surveying had this term introduced surveying on bicycles, and the system had resulted in a great saving of time and in a great increase in accuracy. The sword of honour had been awarded to Under-Officer Bonham-Carter, who had shown much character, and had taken great interest in the work of the college. Mr. Barstow and Mr. Wigram came next in order of merit, and the other under-officers had also done their duty satisfactorily.

The Commander-in-Chief, having presented the sword of honour to Under-Officer Bonham-Carter, next addressed the cadets. He said that he had had great pleasure in seeing the good parade that day, and he was satisfied and very much pleased with the manner in which their various manœuvres had been gone through. The drill was very well commanded by the under officers, and considering the number of hours per week which they devoted to drill, he thought the manner in which they performed their various movements was very creditable to themselves and to those who instructed them. About a third of them were now about to leave that college, and to enter a career to which they had been looking forward for some time. Some of them would go to India, and others to various parts of Her Magesty's dominions. He hoped they would carry away from that college the many lessons which they had learnt there not only by head work and book learning, but also the many lessons they had learnt in the way of discipline and obedience to orders. He hope that in their future career it would be their great object to perform whatever duties might fall upon them, and to teach others to do the same. Either they were called upon to act in war or in peace, the great thing was, not to achieve only personal glory or distinction, but to do whatever might be laid upon them to carry out to the best of their ability. He hoped that in their future career they would distinguish themselves, and that in dealing with their soldiers they would remember that they were dealing with men who belonged to the same nation and race as themselves, who had the same instincts and feelings as themselves, and who were as well worthy to be Her Majesty soldiers as they themselves were. If they could make their men feel that they were not only their officers, but that they took a real interest in them, those men would be ready to serve and follow them anywhere. He hoped they would never forget that they were English gentlemen, that they would distinguish themselves in the hunting-field, and in all athletic games and sports, as they had done during their period of training in the college. He was glad that great attention was being paid there to athletics as well as to mental teaching because he did not believe in bookworms whose bodies were not properly trained for making the efficient soldiers we wanted in our Army. At the same time, he hoped they would carry away a wish and a desire to learn, and would not forget that, while booklearning was requires at the college, it might be an essential thing to acquire more of it hereafter.

The cadets were then marched off the parade-ground, and the Commander-in-Chief entered the college and inspected the plans and drawings. Lord Wolseley afterwards saw the members of the riding class go through their exercises, and expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which they did so. The riding prize was won by Corporal R. Carden. The gymnasium was afterwards visited. The best all-round gymnast at the college, Corpl. Green, was called up by the Commander-in-Chief, who shook hands with him and complimented him on the way in which he had acquitted himself. This concluded the inspection. The total number of cadets on parade was 354; two were in hospital and seven absent on sick leave.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held in November 1895, for Cadetsships at the R. M. C., Sandhurst. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Cole, A du P T	7330	Gray, D M	7305
Hume-Kelly, F V	7315	Ford, Sir F C R, Bart	7184
Musgrave, P A	7312	Bond, G H	7108
Cook, G T R	7708	Castlereagh, V C S H	7010
Molyneux, P G	7633	Theobald, S R J W R H	6735
Cavendish, F W L S H	7446	Brassey, H E	6611
Drew, C F M	7304		

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Rogers, H T S	9358	Weathered, H L	8005
Martell, H de C	8333	Franklin, H S E	7993
Macmullen, C N	9168	Ryan, G J	7980
Morris, G C	9145	Maunsell, E B	7960
Thorpe, G	9102	Lawrence, B	7939
Gray, C J B	9063	Berkeley, C R	7916
Kerr, M	8998	Goldsmith, H D	7890
Mosse, A H E	8994	Barton, D	7885
Maxwell, W L	8969	Bullen, J C	7883
Osborn, S	3821	Stockley, J P	7881
Freeland, J C	8778	Thring, C W	7881
Hawley, W G B I	8743	Boulton, C S	7860
Attridge, C de V	8722	Clements, E	7854
Prideaux, G K	8712	Baird, H H C	7811
Gilchrist, R C	8698	Williams, F T	7844
Bonett, H C	8696	Clive, G W	7819
Nicolas, R	8648	Beatty-Pownall, G E	7809
Tulloch, R M G	8624	Raynsford, R M	7794
Milward, C A	8606	Reid, F J	7780
Burrowes, R A	8577	Stoney, G B	7771
Nicholson, T MacC	8566	Saunders, E H	7765
Mackie, R	8556	Wilkinson, W T	7748
Burke, T C	8537	Crombie, D C	7745
Barr, A G	8506	D'rell, W H V	7726
Nicholson, O H L	8500	Hood, C H	7726
Jeffcoat, A C	8489	Barnard, W G F	7722
Cloete, L B	8351	Streitfeild, W W E	7717
Perceval, E	8334	Maxwell, A E	7684
Nunneley, W P	8320	Kane, H R	7677
Sprenger, A H	8315	Lawrence, J C	7675
Hutchins, C D	8295	Kitchin, C B	7668
Casson, W F S	8245	Ogston, C	7662
Graham, C F O	8173	Kentish, R J	7632
Prior, L A E	8143	Musson, A J	7626
Dunn, E G	8135	Thompson, W M	7615
Fellows, B C	8123	Headlam, H R	7594
Barnes, A A L	8100	Longueville, E	7575
Lumb, F G E	8076	Frith, C H	7573
Renny, L F	8065	Price, C L	7570
Howell, P	8044	Earle, P D	7549
Moberley, B H	8044	Kitchen, I H	7521
Ball-Acton, R T A	8013		

III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Caulfeild, Stoker, M L	8402	Brounlie, L K	7773
Quinlan, A W	7960	Utterson, H K	7499

The following Queen's Cadet, and Queen's India Cadets, have passed a qualifying literary examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S CADET.—Ellis, G W 6093

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Crosthwaite C G	8171	Graham, A M	4691
M'Queen, M S	6079	Heath, P M	4576

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for Commissions in the Army:—

Campbell, H	8975	Paul, W F	7997
Lawley, W G H	8366	Blaine, G	7637
Robertson, D S	8437	Oxmantown, Lord W R	7443
Ollivant, L A E	8367	Harrison, A P B	7339

Civil Service Commission, Dec. 20.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th January, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	10	6	45 p.m.	35	30
Teheran	11	11	58 p.m.	...	38
Suez	12	2	0 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 12th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	5
" Karachi	..	15	...	3
" Madras	...	19	...	1

SPEAKING at the inaugural dinner of the newly-formed British Chamber of Commerce at Nice the other night Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., warmly advocated a penny post between France and England. Letters were, he said, seeds sowing good fellowship over the world, and it should cost no more to send a letter from England to France than from England to Iceland.

HON. LIEUT. R. C. WEBB, Bombay Ordnance Department, and Condr. W. Steele, have been permitted to retire from the Service, the former on the 6th Feb., 1896, and the latter on the 19th December 1894.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

It is reported that Gomez, one of the insurgent leaders in Cuba, has turned the flank of the Spanish forces, commanded by Marshal Campos at Colon, and is threatening a movement upon Havana.

The special correspondent of the Central News had an interview at Liverpool, on Dec. 21, with Lieut. Winston Spencer Churchill, of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, who, with Lieut. Barnes, of the same regiment, arrived by the Cunard steamer Etruria from Cuba.

Lieut. Churchill, asked as to the organisation of the rebels and to the efficiency of their equipment and discipline, said. "There are in the field between 35,000 and 40,000 rebels. They are badly armed and poorly clad, but, wearing no uniform, and being popular in the country districts, they can engage in guerilla-warfare, shoot at officers from behind hedges, set fire to sugar-cane plantations, and when threatened by force of troops, dissolve and lay hidden in the villages or calmly walk about without fear of detection. They possess every kind of rifle imaginable—Remingtons, Winchesters, and obsolete muskets. Should they happen to be keeping up a heavy fire, the various reports and noises of their guns sound most extraordinary to a European soldier. Their method of warfare, however, is very effective. They slip through the columns of Spanish soldiers and re-form in their rear, setting fire to their plantations and burning hostile homesteads in a manner calculated to wear down the planters' resistance

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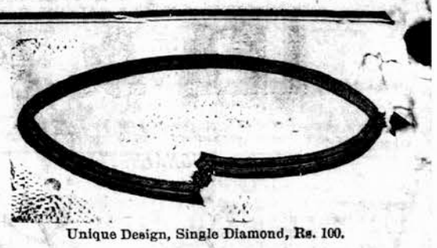

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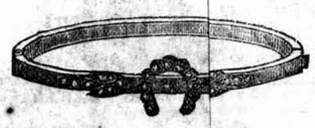

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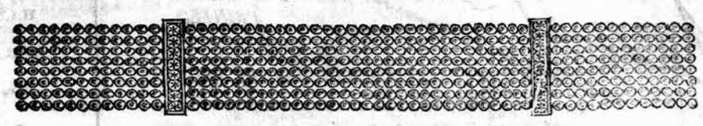

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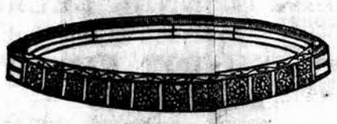

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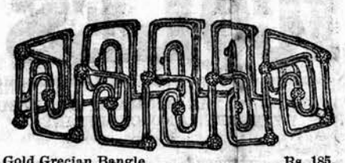

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